THE

European Magazine,

For JUNE 1803.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of LADY HAMILTON. And, 2. A VIEW of DR. LETTSOM'S FOUNTAIN COTTAGE, CAMBERWELL GROVE, SURRY.]

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES ASPERNE,

(Succeſſor to Mr. SEWELL,)

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Perſons who reſide abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne Lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne Lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne Lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The account of RICHARD ROLT, from Dublin, came too late for this month's Magazine. It will be inſerted in our next.

J. Eedes' piece in our next.

We can give no opinion on what we have not ſeen. Our deciſion, therefore, on *W. M.*'s offer depends on himſelf.

Muſidorus is under conſideration.

Several poetical pieces intended for this month are obliged to be poſtponed.

We requeſt our Correſpondents to tranſmit their favours before the 15th of the month.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from June 11, to June 18.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middleſex	65	8	36	0	27	3	26	4	35	0
Surry	64	4	34	0	26	5	24	0	35	6
Hertford	56	10	35	6	26	8	24	4	36	0
Bedford	55	2	35	2	24	0	24	0	33	10
Huntingd.	52	9	00	0	22	4	19	6	27	9
Northam.	55	6	30	0	21	0	19	6	29	3
Rutland	60	3	00	0	24	6	20	0	32	0
Leiceſter	58	10	00	0	23	10	20	9	32	7
Nottingh.	64	4	40	0	29	9	20	4	39	6
Derby	64	4	00	0	26	0	22	2	39	4
Stafford	63	8	00	0	28	6	22	7	37	11
Salop	61	8	40	4	26	5	25	8	00	0
Hereford	58	7	35	2	24	9	24	4	37	3
Worceſt.	60	10	29	4	27	4	28	3	35	11
Warwick	61	9	00	0	26	0	22	5	37	0
Wilts	57	4	00	0	23	8	22	0	38	8
Berks	63	0	00	0	24	9	24	1	35	11
Oxford	56	4	00	0	23	2	22	3	32	0
Bucks	58	0	00	0	24	0	23	4	33	9

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	60	10	32	6	25	0	25	4	32	3
Kent	63	0	00	0	26	6	25	10	32	2
Suſſex	60	4	00	0	32	0	23	8	00	0
Suffolk	60	2	00	0	23	7	22	1	30	1
Cambrid.	53	9	00	0	23	6	19	8	29	7
Norfolk	60	5	36	0	22	10	21	0	30	4
Lincoln	56	4	29	1	24	7	18	11	32	4
York	58	9	39	9	23	8	19	3	33	10
Durham	64	8	00	0	00	0	22	5	00	0
Northum.	59	9	40	0	22	6	22	2	34	0
Cumberl.	70	0	45	0	28	10	26	5	00	0
Weſtmor.	77	6	54	0	31	4	28	4	00	0
Lancaſh.	62	3	00	0	29	8	21	10	42	0
Cheſhire	61	6	00	0	00	0	21	8	00	0
Glouceſt.	58	4	00	0	23	11	22	1	31	2
Somerſet	60	3	00	0	23	2	19	10	30	8
Monmou.	64	9	00	0	24	2	26	6	00	0
Devon	69	0	00	0	24	4	21	5	00	0
Cornwall	67	1	00	0	28	8	24	0	00	0
Dorſet	61	7	00	0	25	0	24	0	00	0
Hants	62	2	00	0	24	0	23	4	35	0

WALES.

N. Wales	63	4	00	0	26	0	18	3	00	0
S. Wales	72	0	00	0	21	11	14	8	00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Inſtrument Maker to his Majeſty,

At Nine o'Clock A. M.

1803.	*Barom.*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obſerv.*
May 26	29.79	55	SW	Rain
27	29.82	56	SSW	Ditto
28	29.90	56	W	Ditto
29	29.86	58	SW	Fair
30	29.82	58	SSW	Rain
31	30.06	61	W	Fair
June 1	30.25	63	SW	Ditto
2	29.88	59	S	Rain
3	29.80	59	S	Ditto
4	29.75	60	S	Fair
5	29.70	59	S	Ditto
6	29.80	60	SW	Ditto
7	29.96	59	SSW	Rain
8	29.81	55	NE	Ditto
9	29.95	58	S	Ditto
10	29.96	59	WSW	Fair
11	30.10	60	WSW	Ditto
12	30.06	61	W	Rain
13	30.02	62	W	Ditto
14	30.11	63	W	Fair
15	30.12	64	W	Ditto
16	30.29	65	SW	Ditto
17	30.26	64	W	Ditto
18	30.04	66	W	Rain
19	29.92	64	SW	Ditto
20	29.90	62	S	Fair
21	30.02	61	N	Ditto
22	30.24	59	W	Ditto
23	30.25	60	N	Ditto
24	30.38	62	N	Ditto

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European Magazine

Engraved by J. Conde from an Original Painting of G. Romney Esq.

Lady Hamilton.

Published by J. Asperne, successor to Mr. Sewell, Cornhill, June 1. 1803.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW.

FOR JUNE 1803.

LADY HAMILTON.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

TO the Lady whoſe Portrait ornaments the preſent Magazine, the ſiſter arts of Muſic and Painting have been under conſiderable obligations. From her affability and attention abroad, her country-folks have derived much ſatisfaction; and to her efforts and exertions in a time of imminent danger from foreign violence and domeſtic treachery, Royalty itſelf has been indebted both for conſolation and comfort. She is, if we are not miſinformed, a native of Flintſhire, and reſided ſome time in the family of a relation of Alderman Boydell. About the year 1791 ſhe became the wife of the late Sir William Hamilton; and never, it is ſaid, was an union productive of more perfect felicity. The anxious ſolicitude, the unwearied attention, the domeſtic duties, joined to the uncommon talents and accompliſhments, of Lady Hamilton, were ſources of the pureſt happineſs to both, as well as of delight to the circle in which they lived. Sir William experienced from this Lady, in his laſt illneſs, all the conſolations of which life was ſuſceptible; and at length, without a ſtruggle or ſigh, breathed his laſt in her arms. To conclude, we are told, that to her relations ſhe is liberal and kind; to thoſe from whom ſhe has at any time received obligations, grateful and remembering; and to her friends in general, polite and engaging.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

EXTRACTED FROM THE REGISTRY OF THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

IN the name of God, Amen. I give and bequeath to her Grace, Margaret, Ducheſs of Portland, a white brilliant ring, with this motto, enamelled, Maria Henrietta. I give to Signora Chiara Michielle Brigandine, her choice of all my rings, excepting that already bequeathed to the Ducheſs of Portland. I give to Doctor Julio Bartholomew Moro, who hath faithfully ſerved me ſeven years, five hundred pounds ſterling. I give to Maria Fromenta, all my wearing apparel, either made or not made, and all my linen, either for the bed, table, or my perſon. I give to my ſon Edward Wortley one guinea, his father having amply provided for him. I give to the Honourable James Stewart Mackenſie, one large gold octagon ſnuff-box. To my dear daughter, Mary, Counteſs of Bute, I give and bequeath whatever I am poſſeſſed of, all my meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whether now in poſſeſſion, or in reverſion, deſiring her to ſee duly executed this laſt will and teſtament of her affectionate mother. I give to all my ſervants, living with me at the time of my deceaſe, a year's wages each; and if there are among them any foreigners, their charges to their own country; and ten guineas above the ſaid legacy to Maria Anna Smith Fromenta. I hereby publiſh and declare this to be my laſt will and teſtament: In witneſs whereof, I have to two parts of this my will

ſet my hand and ſeal, this 23d of June 1762.

MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

Signed, ſealed, publiſhed, and declared, by the ſaid teſtatrix, as and for her laſt will and teſtament, in the preſence of us who have hereunto ſubſcribed our names as witneſſes thereof, in the preſence of the ſaid teſtatrix, and at her requeſt, and in the preſence of each other (the words *and hereditaments* being firſt interlined),

DAVID REES.
JOHN LANE.
THOMAS RURCH.

BATAVIA;

OR,

A PICTURE OF THE UNITED PROVINCES:

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS, WRITTEN DURING A TOUR THROUGH THE BATAVIAN REPUBLIC IN THE YEAR 1802.

(*Continued from Page* 339.)

LETTER IV.

To the Rev. B. W.

Amſterdam, May.

THE firſt curioſity which attracts a ſtranger's notice is the STADT-HOUSE, which may be denominated a magnificent and ſtupendous ſtone building. So much may be ſaid to excite your curioſity previous to my entrance upon a taſk which, I believe, has never been attempted in Engliſh—a conciſe, yet ſuccinct, account of this *chef d'œuvre* of Holland; the expence of building having been eſtimated at two millions ſterling; a ſum exceeding the expences of St. Paul's Cathedral, Verſailles, or the Eſcurial.

It is almoſt unneceſſary to premiſe, that Amſterdam is entirely built upon piles of fir, driven to an enormous depth into a moraſs; upon the piles the foundation of the building is laid, with as much firmneſs as upon a rock.

The old Stadthouſe being found inadequate to the purpoſes of the State, it was reſolved to erect a new one; which, all circumſtances conſidered, may claim the appellation of one of the wonders of the world. The celebrated architect JACOB VAN KAMPEN was ſelected for the ſuperintendance of this ſtupendous work; and Cornelius de Graaf, Anthony Oetgens van Waveren, John Huidkooper, and John Cornelius Geelvink, as aſſiſtant architects. The firſt pile was driven into the ground January 20th, 1648, and on the 6th of October in the ſame year they had finiſhed this part; no leſs than 13,659 trees having been driven down for the foundation of the building to reſt upon. On the 28th of the ſame month, the firſt ſtone (white marble) was laid; and on the 23d April 1655, the Magiſtrates took poſſeſſion of it, though ſeveral parts were at that time unfiniſhed.

During the period that the Stadthouſe was building, the Bank of Exchange was removed to *John Roonpoort's Toren*, where the money was depoſited in arched vaults, and the upper part of the tower ſerved as offices for the clerks. This tower, which ſtands upon the Cingel, is now a priſon, and the vaults are converted into cells, where the priſoners are confined.

The front of the Stadthouſe meaſures 282 feet; the depth, including the pavilions, 235 feet; and the pavilions meaſure 90 feet in length, and 17 in depth: the pilaſters are Corinthian, and connected with well-executed feſtoons; the height, including the cupola, is about 160 feet; it is ſurmounted by a vane, repreſenting the figure of a ſhip, which, it appears, was formerly the arms of this city.

The eaſt ſide of the Stadthouſe faces the Dam and the *Waag*, Weigh-houſe, or Cuſtomhouſe, which is an edifice of inconſiderable merit, and greatly tends to deſtroy the fine effect which a building like the Stadthouſe would poſſeſs were ſuch mean edifices out of ſight. It is the more diſguſting that ſuch a ſtructure ſhould be ſuffered to remain, when it is conſidered that the front of this elegant building commands no other proſpect than the immenſe packages of merchandize which continually lie before the Cuſtomhouſe.

In England, undoubtedly, ſuch a nuiſance would not be ſuffered to exiſt; but the conſideration of 10,000l. ſterling, and upwards, ariſing annually to Government from this Cuſtomhouſe, is a ſufficient temptation to the Hollanders for letting it ſtand. The

principal

principal tranſgreſſion of architectural rules in the Stadthouſe is at once obvious to every perſon. Inſtead of one grand and magnificent portal, forming a noble entrance, we are aſtoniſhed to find ſeven ſmall gates formed within the limits of the pavilion, and alſo two more which are faſtened up with iron railing (one at each end of the pavilion). The deſign of theſe latter is not eaſily to be conceived; they have no connection with the interior of the building, and can only ſerve for the purpoſe of facilitating the ingreſs and egreſs of numbers at the ſame time.

Several writers affect to cenſure the plan of ſeven ſmall entrances, as totally incongruous with architectural beauty. We concur in the idea of a chaſm being made in architectural beauty; but we cannot cenſure it. It is to be conſidered, that the Provinces are ſo many independent Republics, which coaleſce for mutual benefit. In erecting the Stadthouſe, each province paid their quota of expences, as to an object of national utility and concern; therefore it would have been unkind to exclude the remembrance of the deed, by uniting all in one portal, when each Province might be ſo aptly recognized in this grand national edifice.

The pediment claims a very reſpectful notice: the large ſpace of 82 feet by 18 is covered with a groupe of figures in white marble; the baſſo relievo is bold, and extremely well executed; the deſign diſplays the talents of a maſter. Amſterdam is repreſented by a woman of majeſtic deportment, clothed in a foreign dreſs; ſhe wears a crown upon her head, and holds in her left hand the arms of the city, and in the right a branch of olive; at her feet are two lions upon watch; Tritons, &c. are blowing her fame to the moſt diſtant corners; and Neptune, in his wave-borne chariot, is ſeen to ſanction the tribute which is paid to the goddeſs. At the top of the pediment three bronze ſtatues, twelve feet high, are erected, repreſenting Strength, Wealth, and Juſtice: their execution is above mediocrity, yet they want thoſe juſt proportions which a knowledge in perſpective alone can give: but they are viewed at a very great diſadvantage; and were they placed on the ground, we ſhould undoubtedly find the proportions of the human form very well preſerved. The back front of the Stadthouſe is in ſeveral reſpects ſimilar to the firſt, having ſeven entrances, and the baſſo relievos in the pediment are equal in merit to the other: Amſterdam is repreſented as a handſome woman, with the hat and wings of Mercury; in the back ground, the old city coat of arms (a ſhip): round her, a great profuſion of mathematical inſtruments uſed in nautical affairs are ſtrewed; the river-gods Y and Amſtel lie at her feet; and the inhabitants of every quarter of the globe are pouring their treaſures into her lap.

On the vortex of this pediment ſtands an enormous ſtatue of Atlas ſupporting a globe, ſaid to be larger than that of St. Peter's, at Rome. This figure is of diſtinguiſhed merit; the attitude is majeſtic and ſtriking. No topographical delineations can be traced by a ſpectator from the ground; but thoſe who will take the trouble of aſcending that height may approach it, and find, that even theſe minutiæ have been attended to.

On the right ſtands Temperance, with a bridle in her hand, and on the left Vigilance, with a torch in one hand, and a book in the other: Vigilance is attended by a cock, as emblematical of watchfulneſs.

I have been the more particular in deſcribing the exterior of the Stadthouſe, as I do not recollect to have ſeen it done by any other perſon (in Engliſh). I ſhall be equally explicit in detailing the curioſities of the interior, on the ſame account. I will not trouble you with it now, as *our* patience may more eaſily be protracted to the finiſhing of two ſhort letters, than one, compriſing the ſame matter.

It was on the Dam facing the Stadthouſe that the *fête* of the alliance between the French and Dutch was celebrated 19th June 1795; the tree of liberty was erected on the ſpot, and the portraits of the unfortunate Prince of Orange was caſt into the flames. The Orange cockade was changed for the National one, and patriots * thronged around this badge of Freedom, exulting in their victory.

* The Patriots are the party or faction adverſe to the Orange Family; they choſe this title as emblematical of their deſign, which they aſſerted was "to ſecure the liberties of the Republic."

The tree is a ſtupendous pole, probably not leſs than 100 feet high; it is ſurmounted with a round hat made of tin; the pole or maſt is painted with the colours of the National flag, and is further embelliſhed with an artificial ſpiral foliage of the palm tree. Sweet emblems of joyful tranquillity, what a pity it is that you are the ſolitary marks of its exiſtence!

LETTER V.

To the SAME.

I AM impatient to finiſh a deſcription of the Stadthouſe while the feelings are warm, and the impreſſion of every image is yet perfect in the mind. By delaying a few days, the beſt part of them would be only faintly diſcriminated; vapid retroſpection and treacherous memory would ill ſupply the defect: indeed, this cannot be too ſtrongly impreſſed upon the mind of every traveller. If we would produce a faithful picture, we muſt copy our ſenſations at the moment of beholding the object, otherwiſe extraneous ideas intervene, and we exhibit a mere caricatura likeneſs of the moſt intereſting ſcenes. But why ſwell my narrative with digreſſions, when, even in the *onward* path, I may probably tire both you and myſelf?

On the ground floor of the Stadthouſe the celebrated Bank is kept; the treaſures are in vaults underneath. The Officers of the Bank have alſo domeſtic apartments contiguous thereto. Of the Bank itſelf, or the treaſures which it contains, we can ſay nothing: ſilence is alſo impoſed upon us reſpecting the Torture Chamber, as we were not permitted to enter thoſe apartments where the dread inſtruments of excruciating miſery are piled in terrific forms.

To awaken recollection of the paſt, when it is painful, and behold, in the imagery of fancy, fellow-creatures lingering out the laſt moments of a baleful exiſtence in exquiſite tortures, till the fluttering ſpark of life is chaſed away, and leaves the ſorry remnant of a lump of clay to wreaking vengeance, is unwiſe.

The feelings of ſympathy, the luxury of tears, can never compenſate for the inroad which ſuch a ſtep would make in the heart of ſenſibility.

You will believe, that we very readily diſpenſed with this curioſity in exchange for that of the Judgment Hall, or TRIBUNAL.

The entrance is by braſs folding-gates, the upper part of which are latticed, and the lower part ſolid metal: they are ornamented with two croſs ſwords and Jupiter's beams of lightning. Under the ſwords is written,

Diſcite juſtitiam moniti;

and under the beams of lightning,

Et non temnere Divos.

The quotation is from Virgil; and every one knows the occaſion on which it was written. The upper part of the gates alſo include the old and new arms of the city, and the under part Death's heads, and the common furniture of a charnel-houſe.

The floor is paved with marble, and the north and ſouth walls are ornamented with Ionic and Corinthian pilaſters. The cornice on the weſt ſide is ſupported by four marble ſtatues of naked women, two of which hide their faces with their hands, the others alſo exhibit marks of remorſe and ſhame. Above the cornice three popular ancient hiſtories in relief claim our notice. In the centre is compriſed the memorable judgment of Solomon. On the left, the ſtaunch fortitude and equity of the lawgiver Zeleucus, whoſe ſon having forfeited both his eyes for a crime which, in Europe, almoſt loſes the name of vice, the father fulfilled the law, by having one of his own and one of his ſon's eyes put out.

On the right is repreſented the anecdote of Junius Brutus, who cauſed his two ſons to be beheaded for treaſon. Above theſe groupes of figures are Romulus and Remus ſucking a wolf; and higher ſtill, a figure of Jupiter witneſſing the deciſions of the law. Immediately above Zeleucus, Solomon, and Brutus, are placed the three Gorgons, Euryale, Meduſa, and Stheno.

Above the ſeat where the Secretary ſits to pronounce ſentence of death, Amſterdam is again perſonified; ſhe ſtands on a pedeſtal of black marble, in the character of a lovely virgin, holding in her hand the ſerpent rod of Mercury; above her head, on the Imperial crown, is an eagle, with wings expanded, and on each ſide a watching lion; Neptune and Glaucus perſonify the rivers Y and Amſtel, &c. On the pedeſtal is the following inſcription, which as it records the noble ſtruggles which the Dutch made to ſecure their liberties, deſerves to be tranſmitted to poſterity:—

" XXVIII. Cal. Oct. CIↃIↃCXLVIII.
QUO COMPOSITUM EST BELLUM QUOD
FOEDERATI

FOEDERATI INF. GERMAN POPULICUM TRIBUS PHILIPPIS POTENTISSIMUS HISPANIARUM REGIBUS TERRA MARIQUE PER OMNES FERE ORBIS ORAS ULTRA OCTOGINTA ANNOS FORTITER GESSERUNT ASSERTA PATRIÆ LIBERTATE ET RELIGIONE

AUSPICIIS COSS

PACIFICATORUM OPTIMORUM GERB PANCRAS, JAC DE GRAAF, SIB VALKENIER, PET. SCHAAP, CONSULUM FILII ET AGNATI JACTO PRIMO FUNDAMENTI LAPIDE HANC CURIAM FUNDARUNT."

"On the 28th October, 1648, when the United People of the Dutch Netherlands had carried on a war courageouſly with the three Philips of Spain, by land and ſea, in ſeveral parts of the world, and had eſtabliſhed the religion and liberties of their country, the firſt ſtone of the Stadthouſe was laid by the ſons and couſins of the Burgomaſters for the time being,

GERBRANDT PANCRAS, JACOB DE GRAAF,

SIBRANDT VALKENIER, AND PETER SCHAAP."

The ſtatuary is of excellent workmanſhip, from the chiſel of ARTUS QUELLINUS, of Antwerp.

Behind the tribunal is a double ſtaircaſe, leading to the magnificent and celebrated hall, called by the Dutch,

THE BURGHERS' HALL.

The baſe of it meaſures 120 feet by 57, on three large circles 22 feet in diameter. *Travellers ſay*, the celeſtial and terreſtrial globes are projected; it is true, that there are three circles of that magnitude, projected on the floor of this hall, but with reſpect to what is depicted on them, we cannot agree with our predeceſſors. The central one contains a projection of the northern hemiſphere (celeſtial), the places of the ſtars are diſtinguiſhed by pieces of braſs inlaid in the marble, and on a braſs circle is marked the ſigns of the Zodiac.

On the other two circles, which are *ſaid* to contain a geographical chart of the world, we will venture to ſay, that that there *never* was depicted on them any thing of the kind*, the idea of the different countries being delineated by the veins of the marble artificially diſpoſed, is too prepoſterous, to merit any ſerious refutation. It is very probable that the original intention was, to project the two hemiſpheres in thoſe circles, but the deſign has never been carried into execution; thus much it is neceſſary to ſay even on ſo trivial a ſubject; truths, however ſmall in the ſcale of importance, are always worthy of being known.

Directly facing the entrance into the hall, over the door of *Schepens* chamber, are ſome appropriate and well executed reliefs. Juſtice is ſeated on a throne, with the ſword and balance in her hands, and trampling under her feet the aſs-eared Midas, who wears a garland of poppies upon his head, and holds in his hand pale Diſcord; on the right of Juſtice, Death is ſeated *in mourning*, his right hand under his head, his ſcythe and empty hour-glaſs are beſide him; on the left, Puniſhment is repreſented by a form "of aſpect horrible", with a wooden leg; her face is turned from Juſtice; ſhe holds in her hands the various inſtruments of torture, which "tear the body from the ſoul;" above the head of Death, two little winged boys are hovering, one holds flaſhes of lightning, and the other rods; over Puniſhment a groupe of harpies are waiting for the execrated corpſe.

The Corinthian pillars which ſupport the ceiling, &c. are all marble; the lower row are ſurmounted with a cornice of fine marble; the upper ones extend to the ceiling, which is upwards of 100 feet from the floor. As a proof that the Dutch are not entirely indifferent to the fine arts, the ceiling of this hall may be mentioned; having been lately painted at a very great expence from original deſigns by John Goeree, by G. Rodemaker, and J. Hoogſaat; the mouldings and architectural part by the former, and the figures by the latter: to enumerate each particular touch would be abſurd; what we ſhall ſelect are conſpicuous for their ſuperiority over the others, if not for their own intrinſic worth.

J. B.

(*To be continued.*)

* From the ſuperficial obſervations of my own countrymen, I could eaſily account for their miſtakes; but what ſurprizes me moſt of all is, to find, that the error has found its way into *Les Delices des Pays Bas*; a work replete with information, and ſuperior to all the Tours of the Low Countries that have been publiſhed.

PIND.

PIND. NEM. ϛ'.

ἐπῳδ. β'.

χαμαὶ πιτοῖσαι. Ἐμοὶ
δ' ὁποίαν ἀρίστα
ὔδωκε πότμος ἄναξ,
εὖ οἶδ', ὅτι χρόνος ἕρπων
πεπρωμέναν τελέσει.
Ἐξύφαινε γλωκεῖα, καὶ
τῶδ' αὐτίκα, φόρμιγξ,
Λυδίᾳ σὺν ἁρμονίᾳ μέ-
λος, πιφιλημένον
Οἰνώνᾳτε, καὶ Κύπρῳ·
ἵνθα Τεύκρος ἀπάρχει
ὁ Τελαμωνιάδας. Ἀταὰρ
Αἴας Σαλαμῖν' ἔχει πατρῴαν.

Fallen to the ground. Aſſign'd by ſovereign fate,
Whatever powers my mind elate,
Time, well I know, that creeps along,
Will with theſe powers aſſign'd complete my ſong.
Come then, ſweet lyre, my call obey,
And weave with Lydian airs the lay,
Dear to Ægina; dear to Cyprus' plains,
O'er which the Telamonian Teucer reigns.
But Ajax is by Salamis rever'd;
Here his paternal ſeat is rear'd.

FROM the ſhort account which our poet has given of his province, we may eſtimate its importance. He was ſelected, he tells us, from the multitude, and ſolicited by the public voice, to extol the wiſdom of their anceſtors, and record their heroic virtues. Ἐγὼ δὲ ἴδιος ἐν κοινῷ σαλεὶς—In compliance with the duties of his office and the general expectation, he had reſerved for Hercules and his compeers an ample portion of his ode. But it was impoſſible for him to compriſe within the limits of an ode all their great achievements. This was an ocean into which he had launched; but which he feared to traverſe. His enemies, like the waves, were perfidious. Reſiſt the perfidy, ſays the poet to his own great mind: and oppoſe alike the ſurge and the ſlanderer. For my conduct, not leſs than my poetry, is ſubmitted to general obſervation. I walk by day. My calumniators, Bacchylides and his crew, meditate their miſchievous machinations in darkneſs. But the diſconcerted project proves abortive. The air-built ſtructure of detraction falls to the ground. Πείρατον πόντοιο πάλλοντ' αἰετοί. I know with what powers the ſovereign director has inveſted me. I know with what intent theſe energies were given. They were given me, to ſilence the tongue of ſlander, to excite a laudable emulation, and to aggrandize the glory of Greece. Come then, my lyre; for thou art the ὕμνξ by which I am drawn. Renew the theme, reanimate the ſtrain; to which the lover of his country, and the Muſe's friend will liſten with delight. Come; and let every chord reſound in grateful remembrance of tutelary deities, their cities, and their heroes. Thus the conqueror of the day for a while diſappears, that the poet, in ſubſervience to his grand deſign, may ſeaſonably *digreſs*. The combined influence of muſic and poetry was confeſſedly great. Pindar's lyre, attuned to the various rythms of his verſe, produced the ſweeteſt melody. His lyre, thus accompanied, was the charm, by which he was drawn to *touch the heart*.

——— πολλὰ δ' ἐν
καρδίαις ἀνδρῶν ἔπαλον
ὦραι σοφίσματα.

Y.

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MEMOIRS
OF
MR. GEORGE ROMNEY.

ALTHOUGH the works of Mr. George Romney will continue to bear teſtimony to his excellence in Art as long as their canvaſſes and colours ſhall endure, yet it does not ſeem right that he ſhould deſcend to the grave with no other memorials of his fame, whilſt there are friends ſtill ſurviving, who have ſomething to relate of him in a language which thoſe exiſting ſamples of his genius cannot ſpeak.

He was a man too great to be conſigned to oblivion; but the taſk of doing juſtice to his abilities is not a light one. Some; who were numbered amongſt his intimates, are fully able to perform it; and no one, who was happy in his friendſhip, more truly laments their indolence than the writer of theſe memoirs, who, without their powers, and poſſibly without their leiſure, ſubmits to the call of thoſe who have preſſed the undertaking upon him, and will too probably, in the reſult, diſcover, that they have been the projectors of their own diſappointment. It is not the annals of the man, but the diſcuſſion of his art, that conſtitutes the difficulty: the events of his life are ſoon told; but the emanations of his genius ſhould be traced with preciſion, and that demands both knowledge of his works, and acquaintance with his art.

Many eminent painters have ſtarted into celebrity by the energy of their natural genius: none have been leſs indebted to inſtruction than the object of theſe Memoirs. It is eaſy to underſtand how the faculties of a youth, who has been trained to the ſtudy, or exerciſed in the practice, of any particular art or ſcience, may expand themſelves, and digreſs into new and captivating purſuits, when preſented to his view; that the ſight of beautiful paintings, or the hearing of fine muſic, ſhould inſpire him with a paſſion for thoſe charming arts, is not at all extraordinary; but that the obſcure, untutored child of nature, who had never ſeen or heard any thing that could elicit his genius, or urge him to emulation, ſhould at once become a painter without a prototype, ſeems, in the inſtance of Mr. Romney, a creation of his own.

GEORGE, the ſecond ſon of John Romney, was born at Dalton in Furneſs, in the county of Lancaſter, on the 15th day of December 1734, O.S. His father was a man of great worth and exemplary piety. He followed the occupation of a cabinet-maker; but having a genius far above traders of that deſcription, and being full of projects in mechanics, engineering, architecture, and, amongſt the reſt, in agriculture, he worked not only in wood but in iron, erected ſteam-engines, deſigned plans for houſes, built and furniſhed them, and was the firſt that introduced the method of manuring land with ſea-ſhells, &c. He reſided on a ſmall patrimonial freehold, called Cockan, near Furneſs Abbey, in the aforeſaid pariſh of Dalton, and farmed his lands. He had ten ſons and one daughter by his wife; and as ſchool education in thoſe parts, and at that time, was cheap, he ſent George, of whom we are ſpeaking, to Dendron, a village diſtant about four miles from his houſe, to a ſchool kept by the Rev. Mr. Fell, who educated ſcholars at the moderate rate of five ſhillings a quarter, and boarded him with Mr. Gardner, of the ſame place, at 4l. 10s. a year.

It appears that the worthy father of our Painter had more irons in the fire than always turned to profit; his excurſive genius drew him into various undertakings; and, though he continued to live in credit and eſteem with his neighbours, he was an eaſy creditor, a careleſs accomptant, and did not take his meaſures to accumulate. In the year 1745, when George was in his eleventh year, his father, upon the diſcouraging aſpect, we may preſume, of buſineſs in that melancholy period, when the Rebellion was raging, took him from ſchool, and bound him to his own trade. There is reaſon to believe he had made very little progreſs in ſchool-learning when he laid aſide his copy-book, and took up the cabinet-

cabinet-maker's tools in the humble proſecution of his father's craft. Yet even then the hand that was deſtined to illuminate the Painter's canvaſs was not idle, for his fancy was at work, and his genius ſtruggled for emancipation. In this occupation he perſiſted for the ſpace of ten years; for in 1755 we find him ſtill in the work-ſhop. He now began to employ his invention upon deſigns for carvings and embelliſhments from models that exiſted only in his own imagination, the conſtruction of all which did not add one corner-cupboard to his father's ſtock, and brought in only viſionary cuſtom and employ for palaces and caſtles in the air. Smitten alſo with an embryo paſſion for the concord of ſweet ſounds, which he had probably never heard but in his dreams, he conceived the idea of tranſplanting the arts of Cremona to his native town of Dalton, and began a manufactory of violins, which he diſpoſed of to the rural amateurs, who were, perhaps, as little inſtructed in the uſe of thoſe inſtruments as he had been in the formation of them. The worſt amongſt them, however, made a noiſe that we may ſuppoſe amuſed the children, and ſounded forth the fame of the operator through the neighbouring cottages; they ſerved, likewiſe, the further and better purpoſe of putting a little money into the pocket of the needy and ingenious projector. He did not, however, whilſt thus providing inſtruments of melody for others, forget himſelf; for whilſt he was practiſing the art of making fiddles, he was ſtudying that of performing on them; and having finiſhed one of ſuperior workmanſhip, he kept it by him as a *chef-d'œuvre* to the day of his death. Upon this violin the writer of theſe memoirs has heard the maker of it perform in a room hung round with pictures of his own painting; which is rather a ſingular coincidence of arts in the perſon of one man. The tones of this inſtrument ſeemed to be extremely good, and there was ſome light carved work that ſpread from the ſetting in of the neck over part of the back, very curiouſly executed.

There is a circumſtance ſo happily interwoven with the life and fortunes of George Romney, which meets us in this early period, that it muſt not be paſſed over in ſilence, though the delicacy of a modeſt and moſt amiable friend may, in ſome degree, be alarmed by the recital of it. This it is—In the latter end of the year 1745, on the approach of the rebels, the father of Thomas Greene, Eſq. (now living in Bedford ſquare) removed his family into Furneſs, out of the line of march, and on his return home left his ſon (the Gentleman above-mentioned), then a boy, at the ſchool in Dendron, from which George Romney had been juſt withdrawn. His younger brother, however, ſtill boarded in the houſe of Mr. Fell, the ſchoolmaſter, with the ſon of Mr. Greene, and was frequently accompanied by him to Cockan on a Saturday evening, where George, then working at his father's trade, endeared himſelf to his young viſitor by a variety of kind offices and attentions, calculated to win the open heart of a boy in whom all the principles of gratitude and affection were innate. Thus by the recommendation of a few childiſh toys, wrought by his own hand, the young mechanic laid the firſt foundation of a friendſhip in the heart of one of the beſt men living, who never failed to feel for him, and to ſerve him, through all the changes and chances of his various life; and now, after his deceaſe, continues faithful and affectionate to his memory; ſtudious, by every means, to deliver down his name with credit to poſterity, and ſucceſsful in all his exertions for the fame and honour of his departed friend, that alone excepted by which he has prevailed upon the writer of theſe pages to undertake what others might have executed with infinitely more ability. Thus let the names of Romney and Greene deſcend together to ſucceeding ages; and ſo long as theſe memoirs ſhall ſurvive, whilſt they record the genius of the one, let them bear this teſtimony to the benevolence of the other.

When Mr. Romney has been aſked how he firſt conceived the ambition of becoming a painter, when he had never had the opportunity of contemplating the picture of any thing in creation beyond that of the Red Lion at Dalton (a ſpecimen not very much to the honour either of the artiſt or the animal), he explained himſelf by aſcribing his impulſes to the opportunities that were thrown in his way by the favour of one Sam Knight, a working-man, who boarded with his father. This unconſcious patron of the arts, and founder, as he may be called, of the

fortunes

fortunes of our Painter, being luckily a man of more than common curioſity, put himſelf to the expence of taking in a monthly magazine; which, beſides all the treaſures of information and amuſement which its miſcellanies contained, was enriched with prints, explanatory of the topics that were handled in the work; and when Sam Knight had ſatisfied his hunger and thirſt after knowledge, he was in the cuſtom of lending his magazine to his eager inmate George, who, neglecting all baſer matters of births, marriages, and burials, fell to the more attractive work of copying the engravings. Upon theſe humble models he wrought with ſuch ſucceſs, as ſoon encouraged him to alter and improve upon them, and, in proceſs of time, to ſtrike out ſubjects of his own, executed ſo as not only to extort applauſe from his communicative friend, the owner of the magazine, but in the end to recommend him to the notice of a neighbouring Gentleman, Mr. Lewthwaite, of Broad-gate, Milium, in Cumberland, who adviſed the father of the young emerging artiſt to accommodate him in his paſſion, and put him out to ſome profeſſor, or practitioner, at leaſt, who might inſtruct and train him in his favourite art. This Gentleman is entitled to be conſidered as one of the patrons of our Painter's genius at a period when it was moſt in need of aſſiſtance and encouragement.

The advice of Mr. Lewthwaite prevailed with the father, who probably was not the leſs diſpoſed to liſten to it, foraſmuch as he was, by this time, very thoroughly convinced, that his trade of cabinet-making would not be much advanced by his ſon George's violins and carvings, and leſs by his paintings and drawings, which now began to diſplay themſelves on the walls of the workſhop, and the doors of the barn, not in the ſhapes of chairs and cheſts of drawers, but in the likeneſſes of men and women, ſketched in chalk, and ſo ingeniouſly done, as drew a crowd, not of cuſtomers, but of idlers, to admire them.

This happened in the year 1755, an era not favourable to the painter's art, when the capital of the kingdom furniſhed nothing but the ſchool, if ſuch it may be called, of Hudſon, and the vicinage of Dalton, in the peninſula of Lancaſhire, no maſter for our hero George but an itinerant dawber of the name of Steele, vulgarly called Count Steele. This diſtinguiſhed perſonage paſſed his time in travelling from town to town with the tools of his art, confining his excurſions within the northern borders, and never approaching nearer to the ſun than the city of York. If the portraits with which the Count enriched the cabinets of the curious did not always hit the likeneſs, or excite the admiration, of thoſe who employed him, it was not owing to his diffidence in recommending them, for when he failed of extorting praiſe from others, he was extremely liberal in beſtowing it on himſelf. With this reſource ever at hand, he had not far to ſeek for the conſolations of applauſe; but he was a little apt, at certain times, to experience a ſcarcity of cash, which was inconvenient to the Count, who followed painting as his calling, but pleaſure as his choice. As the town of Kendal was one of his ſtations, he took Dalton in his route; and, being juſt then in need of a ſupply, was tempted to accept a ſmall compenſation from the father of our Painter, and bound him his apprentice.

Under the auſpices of Count Steele, our now initiated diſciple entered on his career of fame and fortune, and ſate down, after a time, in the city of York, a noviciate in the art and myſtery of a painter. A genius like Romney's could not be long in diſcovering the want of it in his maſter. Lawrence Sterne was then living in York; and having ſeen ſome paintings of the apprentice very different from thoſe of the maſter, immediately pronounced upon their merit, and took the riſing artiſt decidedly into his favour and protection. The praiſe beſtowed by Sterne was a paſſport that laid open all the barriers that might elſe have retarded our adventurer in his efforts, and lifted him into notice and celebrity at once. There were now found numbers that echoed the opinion of Sterne, and prognoſticated, at ſecond-hand, from example, what he had originally diſcovered from intuition. A preference ſo marked ſoon rouſed the jealouſy of Count Steele, and, in the place of leſſons, altercations now enſued between the maſter and his apprentice, and ultimately created ſuch a diſagreement, that they proceeded to a ſeparation; and Mr. Romney having, from time to time, made ſmall diſburſements in the courſe of

buſineſs for the Count, though not to the amount of any conſiderable ſum, the debt was cancelled, and the indentures given up.

Mr. Romney had married during his apprenticeſhip, and left his wife at Kendal. Being now at liberty, he returned to her, and continued at Kendal till the year 1761, purſuing his ſtudies with the moſt unremitted aſſiduity, but without any further aid or inſtruction from maſters, and without any opportunity of reſorting to pictures, models, or ſtatues, for none ſuch were within his reach, but purely *ex proprio ſuo marte*; and yet here he laid the foundation of his future eminence, and conceived and executed a compoſition on an extended ſcale, taking for his ſubject the Death of David Rizzio. This picture has not been ſeen by the writer of theſe Memoirs, but it is reported to him as a moſt extraordinary performance; and he remembers to have heard Mr. Romney refer to it in warmer terms of ſelf-approbation than he was apt to employ when ſpeaking of his own productions. The attitude of the Queen in the act of protecting Rizzio from his aſſaſſins, and the expreſſion of her countenance in that diſtreſsful and alarming moment, are ſaid to have been moſt happily conceived. Whether this picture ſtill exiſts, and where, no account has been obtained.

Here, alſo, Mr. Romney, not forgetting his friend and protector at York, painted ſeveral ſcenes from the Triſtram Shandy of Sterne, and ſold them by raffle ſometimes, and ſometimes by auction, as he found occaſion. Theſe paintings alſo are ſaid to have been very characteriſtic, and conſiderably added to his fame. There is one of theſe ſtill in the poſſeſſion of Sir Alan Chambre, where Doctor Slop is introduced, beſpattered with dirt, to the father of Triſtram and Uncle Toby. This picture the writer of theſe Memoirs has ſeen. The ſeveral characters are ſo admirably conceived, and executed with ſuch comic force and ſpirit, that it is well worthy an engraving; and without conſidering it as the work of a man who had ſeen ſo little, it is in itſelf a compoſition that would do honour to the genius of an eſtabliſhed artiſt. There is alſo a comic compoſition of a Country Apothecary, with Aſſiſtants, in the act of drawing a Tooth; a toping Party over a Jug of Ale; and, in the ſerious ſtile, a King Lear with Cordelia, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Walker, the Philoſopher; and again, King Lear in the Storm, with three or four figures; all painted at Kendal. The object of his moſt anxious wiſhes was, to get up to London; and for this purpoſe he laboured inceſſantly, not ſparing himſelf time for any amuſement, except that of practiſing now and then on his violin, together with his intimate friend Mr. Walker, now of Conduit-ſtreet. He continued to paint at Kendal, and occaſionally at Lancaſter, not only fancy pieces from Sterne, as above deſcribed, but portraits, charging two guineas for a three quarters, and ſix for whole lengths of a reduced ſize.

By theſe means having got a little money together, he put his much-wiſhed for project to the trial, and in the year 1762 arrived in London, without introduction to, or acquaintance with, any perſon, except his friend Mr. Greene, and Mr. Braithwaite, of the Poſt-Office, who, with that benignity which is peculiar to him, received him into his protection, and procured him lodgings in Bear-binder-lane; where he firſt began to paint after his arrival in the capital.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences at that time offering premiums to the firſt and ſecond artiſt whoſe hiſtorical compoſitions ſhould be adjudged the beſt, Mr. Romney, then totally unknown to the painters in London, exhibited his picture of the Death of General Wolfe. To this picture the Committee decreed the ſecond premium, but not without ſome diſſenſion, as it was apprehended to be the production of an old artiſt, for ſome years retired into the country, and who was accordingly cenſured for what was conſidered as an attempt to impoſe on the Society. A ſhort time, however, cleared up this miſtake; and the Committee being ſummoned to a ſecond ſitting, the judges, who had decreed the ſecond prize to the painter of the Death of Wolfe, found their adjudication in danger of being reverſed by the objections which were ſtarted by the friends of the rival candidate, not to the merit of the picture, but to the propriety of its being conſidered as an hiſtorical compoſition, when, in fact, no hiſtorian had then recorded the event on which it was founded. Other criticiſms, even more ridiculouſly minute and frivolous than

the

the above, were offered againſt it; as, that the Officers and Soldiers were not all in their proper regimentals, that Wolfe himſelf had on a handſome pair of ſilk ſtockings, againſt the coſtume of a General on the field of battle, and ſome objected to the deadly paleneſs of his countenance. Upon theſe grounds the decree was reverſed, and poor Romney, friendleſs and unknown, was ſet aſide in favour of a rival better ſupported; a hardſhip ſo obvious, and a partiality ſo glaring, that the Committee could not face the tranſaction, but voted him a premium extraordinary, nearly, if not quite, to the amount of the prize he had been deprived of. This picture was purchaſed, and exported to the Eaſt Indies, where it now is preſerved in the Council Chamber at Calcutta.

The exhibition of this picture, and the diſcuſſion it gave riſe to, brought our Painter's name before the Public; and; as his friends Greene and Braithwaite were unwearied in their exertions to ſerve him, they procured him chambers in Gray's Inn, and a Judge to ſit to him. Here he drew the portraits of Sir Joſeph Yates in his robes, as one of the Judges of the King's Bench, of Mr. Secondary Barnes, and various other eminent Lawyers, whoſe likeneſſes were ſo happily taken, that he became particularly ſucceſsful amongſt the Gentlemen of that learned profeſſion.

After continuing about two years in Gray's Inn, he removed to lodgings in Newport-ſtreet. Here he painted on a more extended ſcale, and encreaſed his buſineſs very conſiderably. He was not, however, ſo much occupied upon portraits, as not to indulge his paſſion for the higher order of hiſtorical compoſition. He exhibited, in the ſpring of 1765, a painting on *the Death of King Edmund*, and gained the ſecond prize. He painted a *Madona and Child* for the late Major Pearſon, then in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company; and alſo that *Officer in Converſation with a Bramin*, a very brilliant compoſition, and finely coloured. *L'Allegra* and *La Penſeroſa*, full lengths, the ſize of life, both in the poſſeſſion of Lord Bolton, and both exhibited very highly to his credit. Here alſo he drew the great actreſs *Mrs. Yates*, in the character of the Tragic Muſe: this picture is well known, being in the collection of that diſtinguiſhed patron of the arts, the worthy and venerable Alderman Boydell.

In September 1764 he went to Paris, in company with his friend Mr. Greene; he took his paſſage to Dunkirk, and from thence proceeded to Liſle, and in a day or two afterwards to Paris, Verſailles, and other palaces; he obtained an introduction to Vernet, at his apartments in the Louvre, and was very kindly received; through his means he had free acceſs to the Orleans gallery, where he paſſed much of his time, being greatly pleaſed with the pictures of Le Sueur. He attended ſome exhibitions, viſited the Luxemburgh, Verſailles, Marly, St. Cloud, and the churches, wherever the works of the great maſters were to be ſeen; and having paſſed ſix weeks in this manner, returned to London.

In 1767 he reviſited Kendal for a few months, and there and at Lancaſter painted ſeveral portraits. Upon his return to London, he concerted with his friend Mr. Ozias Humphrey (a name well known), a journey to Rome; for which capital of the arts thoſe ingenious companions accordingly ſet out, and there our Painter proſecuted his ſtudies with an ardour and diligence that knew no intermiſſion. Romney through life was in the habits of frugality, and he had now every call upon him ſo to manage his limited finances as not to curtail his enjoyment of the great opportunity before him. He protracted his ſtay for a conſiderable time, and upon his return was, after much perſuaſion, prevailed upon by his friends to take the houſe and painting-rooms of Mr. Coates, then lately deceaſed, in Cavendiſh ſquare, where he finally eſtabliſhed himſelf; and from that time his gallery began to amaſs and exhibit a collection of portraits and compoſitions, to an amount that never was exceeded, probably never equalled, by any Painter whom this country ever knew.

Of his portraits it would be an endleſs taſk to ſpeak. They are every where to be found. They ſpeak ſufficiently to his fame, and would have ſubſcribed much more effectually to his fortune, had he not ſuffered his unfiniſhed pictures to accumulate and lie upon his hands to a moſt unparalleled extent. Many thouſand pounds were thus loſt in the courſe of his buſineſs from want of method, which all the remonſtrances of his friends could

could never induce him to adopt. There is, probably, no inſtance in the art of ſo much canvaſs covered, and ſo much labour waſted, as his magazine of unfiniſhed paintings conſtantly and painfully exhibited; whilſt all the while no artiſt living had fewer avocations, or more unwearied induſtry; and though he worked with wonderful facility, yet he would ſuffer many of his beſt pictures to remain wanting only a few touches to their draperies or back-grounds too indolent to put his own hand to what he felt as the drudgery of his art, and too conſcientious to ſuffer other hands to finiſh for him.

His hiſtorical and fancied pictures are extremely numerous: thoſe that were finiſhed, and ſent into the world, bear a ſmall proportion to his ſketches and unfiniſhed deſigns, of which a great and valuable collection now remain in the poſſeſſion of his ſon the Reverend John Romney, of St. John's College, in Cambridge. Though he aſſociated very little with Gentlemen of his own profeſſion, and declined exhibiting at the Royal Academy, he had a ſelect ſet of acquaintance with men of talents, who reſpected his genius and delighted in his company. Amongſt theſe was Mr. Hayley; and from his ingenious poem entitled *Triumphs of Temper*, Mr. Romney made four ſeveral compoſitions, in which *Serena* the heroine is moſt engagingly pourtrayed: one of theſe he diſpoſed of to the Marchioneſs of Stafford; another to Lord Thurlow, who honoured him with his particular notice; and two to John Chriſtian Curwen, Eſq. who had taſte to appreciate his merit, and liberality to encourage and reward it.

The *Wood Nymph*, which he painted at Rome, is, probably, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Keate, the Surgeon. *Senſibility*, from Mr. Hayley's poem, is where it ſhould be, with the author of that elegant work. A *Saint Cecilia* was purchaſed by Mr. Montagu Burgoyne. Sir William Hamilton carried to Naples with him a beautiful *Bacchante*, deſigned and coloured to a charm. The *Sempſtreſs*, and the *Cercyone*, were painted for Admiral Vernon. The *Spinning Woman*, and a *Bacchant Dancing*, are in the collection of Mr. Curwen. *Henderſon in Macbeth*, addreſſing the Witches, a capital compoſition in his very beſt ſtile, and a ſtriking likeneſs of that excellent actor, are worthily poſſeſſed by his friend Mr. Long, of Lincoln's-inn-fields; who has alſo a *Cupid and Pſyche* of the ſame matter. Mr. Newbery, of Heathfield Park, has a compoſition, in which the infant *Shakſpeare* is repreſented *nurſed by Tragedy and Comedy*. He painted for the Shakſpeare Gallery, *The Tempeſt Scene*, *The Birth of the Poet*, attended by the Paſſions perſonified, and *Caſſandra* in the act of ſtriking the Trojan Horſe, pictures that are fairly in the judgment of the Public. Sir John Leiceſter has a *Bacchante*, the head only; and Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, has *The Indian Woman* contemplating a Ship at Sea, and imitating the Action of the Sails, as diſtended by the Wind: the image is caught from Shakſpeare, and the character, ſcenery, and execution, are beautiful. Mr. Whitbread poſſeſſes his admirable and ſublime compoſition of *Milton dictating to his Daughters*. A *Calypſo* modelled after Lady Hamilton before her marriage, and a *Magdalene* from the ſame, are in the collection of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. Amongſt his larger portraits, hiſtorically grouped, is that of *Flaxman modeling the Buſt of Hayley*, and *another, in which he has introduced himſelf*, thrown into the back-ground, and in ſhade, an intereſting groupe; the Duke of Marlborough's Family Piece; the Daughters of the Marquis of Stafford; Colonel Johnes's Family; Mrs. Boſanquet and Children; the Counteſs of Warwick and Children; a whole length of Lord Thurlow, painted for the late Lord Kenyon; a Head, in his Way from Rome, of the celebrated Wortley Montague in his Turkiſh Habit; the Beaumont Family; and many others, which it would be too tedious to enumerate.

Amongſt the unpurchaſed works that have devolved to his ſon, the Rev. Mr. Romney above mentioned, there is his famous compoſition of *Sir Iſaac Newton making Experiments on the Priſm*, with two attendant female figures, of the ſize of life; the features of the Philoſopher copied from the original maſk taken from his face, from which Roubillac modelled his inimitable ſtatue now in the anti-chapel of Trinity College, in Cambridge. There are alſo the *Miſs Wallace in the Characters of Mirth and Melancholy*; *Miſs Cumberlands as Celia and Roſalind*; *Ophelia* in the act of dropping from the Willow into the Stream beneath; *King Lear in the Storm*, with Edgar, Glouceſter, and

others,

others, a large Bologneſe half-length; ſeveral exquiſite compoſitions for the diſplay of female beauty in melancholy and affecting attitudes and ſituations, with a great maſs of unfiniſhed deſigns and ſketches for compoſitions, which, to a profeſſor and a lover of the art, would be invaluable.

In the year 1799 this eminent Painter, then in a declining ſtate of health, returned to Kendal, and reſigned himſelf to ſolitude, under the tender care of an indulgent and attentive wife, where he languiſhed till the 15th of November 1802, on which day he departed this life, and on the 19th was interred at Dalton, the place of his nativity, leaving one ſon, the Rev. John Romney, and one brother, James, now a Lieutenant Colonel in the ſervice of the Honourable the Eaſt India Company.

Mr. Romney was the maker of his own fortune; and inaſmuch as he allowed himſelf not ſufficient leiſure to execute many great deſigns, which the fertility of his genius conceived, may be ſaid ſo far to have been more attentive to that than to his fame. Whilſt his mind was pregnant with magnificent ideas, and his rooms and paſſages loaded with unfiniſhed portraits, he had not reſolution to turn away a new comer, though he might come with a countenance that would have chilled the genius of a Michael Angelo. If, therefore, it was the love of gain that operated on him upon theſe occaſions, it was a principle that counteracted its own object; but there was alſo a weakneſs in his nature that could never make a ſtand againſt importunity of any ſort; he was a man of a moſt gentle temper, with moſt irritable nerves. He was conſtantly projecting great undertakings for the honour of his art, and at the ſame time involving himſelf in *new* engagements to render them impracticable. When in company with his intimates (and indeed *few* others were admitted to his privacy), he would ſit for a length of time abſorbed in thought, and abſent from the matter in diſcourſe, till on a ſudden ſtarting from his ſeat, he would give vent to the effuſions of his fancy, and harangue in the moſt animated manner upon the ſubject of his art, with a ſublimity of idea, and a peculiarity of expreſſive language, that was entirely his own, and in which education or reading had no ſhare. Theſe ſallies of natural genius, clothed in natural eloquence, were perfectly original, very highly edifying, and entertaining in the extreme. They were uttered in a hurried accent, an elevated tone, and very commonly accompanied with tears, to which he was by conſtitution prone. A noble ſentiment, either recited from book by the reader, or ſpringing from the heart of the ſpeaker, never failed to make his eyes overflow, and his voice tremble, whilſt he applauded it. He was on theſe occaſions like a man poſſeſſed, and his friends became ſtudious not to agitate him too often, or too much, with topics of this ſort. He was a rapturous advocate for nature, and a cloſe copyiſt, abhorring from his heart every diſtortion, or unſeemly violation, of her pure and legitimate forms and proportions. An enflamed and meretricious ſtile of colouring he could never endure; and the contemplation of bad painting ſenſibly affected his ſpirits and ſhook his nerves. Though he declined the ſociety of his brother artiſts, he was not faſtidious, nor was he ſlow to admire where admiration was due; and where it was not, he was uniformly ſilent. To the diſtinguiſhed merits of his great contemporary Sir Joſhua Reynolds he gave moſt unequivocal teſtimony; but he declined to viſit him, from the ſhyneſs of his nature, and becauſe it was a houſe of great reſort. He could not be at his eaſe, and he was never in the habit of viſiting, or being viſited but by his intimates; and they certainly did not reſort to him for the delicacies of his table, as nothing could be worſe adminiſtered; for of thoſe things he had no care, and for himſelf a little broth or tea would ſuffice, though he worked at his eazil from early morning till the ſun went down. Abſtemious by habit, and conſcious of his deficiency in point of education, he was never ſeen at any of the tables of the Great, Lord Thurlow's excepted, who, being truly great, knew his merits well, and appreciated them worthily. Of his generoſity very many inſtances might be adduced; but we are not concerned to ſearch into the records of his family, and ſhall commit ourſelves to nothing but the bare aſſertion. In fine, he had his failings; but the good qualities of his character were decidedly predominant.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

In the anecdotes of that truly ingenious poet William Falconer, publiſhed in your laſt Magazine *, your Correſpondent, from the circumſtance of the advertiſement to the laſt edition of his poem (the Shipwreck) being dated from Somerſet Houſe, ſuggeſts, that he probably had a place in the Navy Pay-Office there. But this is by no means the caſe, as will appear obvious to that Gentleman if he reflects one moment, for it will neceſſarily recur to him, that the Navy Pay-Office was not removed to Somerſet Houſe until the new buildings were erected, more than twelve years after the death of the Bard.

The fact is, that Mr. Falconer had apartments in the lower court of the Old Buildings, under thoſe of the Rev. Mr. Darrell, which he rented either of the houſekeeper, or, as was the cuſtom in many other inſtances, of ſome perſon to whoſe place they were annexed. Here his widow reſided many years; indeed I think, until ſhe was driven out by the dilapidation of the ancient buildings; but ſhe ſeemed in a ſtate far removed from *indigence*. She was a woman of a cultivated mind, elegant in her perſon, ſenſible and agreeable in converſation. I can well remember, that as I was once walking with her in the adjacent garden, I mentioned the name of Falconer, and, without knowing her near relation to the Author, ſaid a few words expreſſive of my admiration of the Shipwreck. She was inſtantly in tears. She preſented me with a copy of the poem, and ſeemed much affected by my commiſeration of the misfortunes of a man whoſe work appears in its cataſtrophe prophetic.

Theſe things, Sir, are trivial; but, as they rectify an erroneous ſuppoſition reſpecting a highly-eſteemed literary character, are not, perhaps, entirely uſeleſs.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
JOSEPH MOSER.

Princes-ſtreet, Spital-fields,
3d June, 1803.

VESTIGES,

COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER XII.

THE CURTAIN THEATRE.

There can be no doubt but that the long avenue leading from Worſhip-ſtreet † to the London 'Prentice Gate, as it is termed, in Old-ſtreet Road, acquired its appellation from the ſame ſource as this Theatre, which, tradition ſays, once ſtood about the centre of it, and terminated the carriage-way. Behind it there was a very large ſpace, which, till within theſe laſt forty years, was occupied entirely by gardeners' grounds. On one ſide of the road, for its whole extent, and through the grounds, ran a rivulet, over which, at its termination, was a bridge, whence a path led through the fields to St. Agnes le Cleer. On the ſide towards Shoreditch extended, for a conſiderable length, the Curtain Tenter-ground, of which ſome remains are ſtill to be ſeen, and oppoſite was a very conſiderable *tumulus*, called Holywell-mount, which, probably, had the ſame original as the mount at Whitechapel ‡, and was, like that, the receptacle

* Page 343.

† Formerly Hog-lane, Shoreditch.

‡ It was the opinion of Dr. Markham, Rector of St. Mary, Whitechapel, who took conſiderable pains to inveſtigate this ſubject, that Whitechapel Mount, as it is termed, was formed from the rubbiſh of the fire of London: probably, both in the caſe

tacle for the bodies of thoſe that died of the plague. The Mount in the Curtain Road has, many years ſince, been removed, and manufactories and houſes built upon its ſite; but as an inſtance of its height, I have been credibly informed, that when the fire-works were exhibited in the Green Park in the year 1748, a very great number of perſons aſſembled upon it, and, if they had not ſo good a view of the ſpectacle as ſome who, in more ways than one, ventured their lives for the ſatisfaction of their curioſity, they certainly were in a ſituation in which no danger could be apprehended. On this hill there was a ſingle houſe, the laſt tenant of which uſed to attend fairs with ſhews, &c.

In this road, as has been obſerved, once ſtood the Curtain Theatre, a place rendered of ſome importance both with reſpect to its antiquity, and its effects on the morals of the times, by having been mentioned in Stockwood's Sermon at Paul's, preached Auguſt 24, 1578, and in Northbrook's Treatiſe againſt Idleneſs, vain Plays, and Enterludes, by way of Dialogue, in the quaint manner of that period, which may be termed the dawn of Puritaniſm, in which the prolocutors are Youth and Age. The Theatres in general, of which there are ſaid to have been once ſeventeen, had, before this time, attracted the attention of the Magiſtracy, for a miſconduct which could hardly be ſufficiently reprobated. Accordingly we find, that in the year 1574, during the mayoralty of Sir John Hawes, performances of this kind on Sunday were prohibited by an order of the Common Council; though it does not appear to have had ſufficient influence to have ſuppreſſed this practice for any conſiderable length of time *.

It appears, alſo, from an order of the Privy Council, dated June the 22d, 1600, of which the object is the reſtriction of the number of playhouſes, that the Curtain was ordered to be ruined and plucked down, and put to ſome other good uſe; yet ſtills it ſeems to have ſurvived this ſhock, for Mr. Malone informs us, that in 1610 it is mentioned in Heath's epigrams as being then open. Hector of Germany (the Hero of the North) was performed in it in 1615 by a company of young men; and Stow ſaith, of later time, inſtead of Stage Plays †, have been uſed, Comedies, Tragedies, Interludes, and Hiſtories,

caſe of this and Holywell-mount, the rubbiſh might, from a motive of guarding the reſpective vicinities againſt the fatal conſequences of ſuch a vaſt number of putrifying bodies as had been recently buried there, have been laid upon both thoſe cemeteries. In the courſe of laſt ſummer, when part of the rubbiſh of the former had juſt been removed, I had the curioſity to inſpect the place, and obſerved in the different *ſtrata* a great number of human bones, together with thoſe, apparently, of different animals, oxen, or cows, and ſheep's horns, bricks, tiles, &c. The bones and other exuvia of animals were in many places, eſpecially towards the bottom, bedded in a ſtiff, viſcid earth, of the blueiſh colour and conſiſtence of potter's clay, which was unqueſtionably the original ground, thrown into different directions, as different interments operated upon its ſurface.

* Of Sunday plays it muſt be noted, that Sir Thomas Noe, merchant, having cauſed to be encloſed in a wall of brick about an acre of ground, being part of the Hoſpital of Bethlem, on the Bank of Deep Ditch, ſo called, parting the wall from Moorfields. This he did for the eaſe of ſuch pariſhes as had not ground ſufficient to bury within their limits. This was called the New Church-yard, where, upon Whit-Sunday, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen uſed to reſort to hear a Sermon. This was practiſed anno 1584, when, according to a letter from the Recorder Fleetwood to the Lord Treaſurer, "a very good ſermon was preached at the New Church-yard before the Lord Mayor, Sir Edward Oſborn, and his brethren, and, by reaſon that no plays *were the ſame day* (Whitſunday), all the City *was quiet*."

† Stage plays, *i. e.* a kind of dramatic interludes, written (or, it is moſt probably, traditionally delivered) upon popular ſubjects, have been performed in the country, particularly in Wales, within theſe forty years. They were generally enacted upon ſtages like thoſe of mountebanks, erected at the doors of inns or public-houſes, by young men of the town, whoſe manner, which it did not appear was much improved, has been admirably repreſented in the Midſummer Night's Dream. St. George for England, and Criſpin and Criſpianus, were among theſe *Dramas*, which probably roſe upon the ruins

Hiſtories, both true and feigned, for the acting whereof certain public places, ſuch as the Theatre *, the *Curtain* †, &c. were erected. They played alſo at inns, as the Croſs Keys, the Bull, and the City Globe ‡. Therefore I am inclined to believe, that the petitions of the Londoners to Queen Elizabeth, the firſt of which was ſaid to be in 1580, only operated upon thoſe Playhouſes within the City, where the ſickneſs, as it was termed, was the object dreaded, from having large aſſemblies of the people in cloſe ſituations; while thoſe in the ſuburbs were encouraged, and indeed ſuffered to ſtand, till the ſolemnity of one age, for a time, entirely ſuppreſſed, and the gaiety of another removed them into more eligible ſituations.

When theſe performances totally ceaſed at the Curtain Theatre it is impoſſible to ſay. From its being mentioned in many records, it probably maintained a conſiderable rank among the places of amuſement of thoſe times. Tradition ſays, it was kept open till about the year 1640; but I think this muſt mean occaſionally open for the exhibition of ſhews of leſs dignity than hiſtrionic repreſentations, during the time of a kind of fair which uſed to be kept near St. Agnes le Cleer, in the Faſter and Whitſun holidays; of which meetings ſome veſtiges were, within theſe forty years, ſtill to be traced.

The ſign of the original theatre was a ſtriped curtain; but I can hardly think it derived its appellation from this, which, in the rude ſtate of the ſtage, was common to almoſt every playhouſe. We may ſtill obſerve by the booths in Bartholomew and other fairs, which were unqueſtionably formed on the ſame model, that there is before each a kind of gallery, where the performers exhibit themſelves in their dreſſes, to attract the attention of the public, and alſo a curtain let down, behind which they retire. That this was the ſtate of the Curtain, and other ſuburb theatres, there can be no doubt. The name of this, therefore, ſeems, as has been obſerved, to be derived from the ſame ſource as thoſe of the Tenter Ground and Road, *i. e.* from having been formerly part of ſome outworks or fortification by which the approach to the City was impeded, and which, if we conſider the military turn of the

ruins of the Myſteries and Moralities, two of the moſt favourite. It has been ſaid, that Kat's rebellion, 3d Edward VI. was concerted at, and partly occaſioned by, a meeting at a ſtage-play at Wimonham, where one John Flowerdew encouraged the people to pull down the incloſures, &c.—*Holinſhead.*

* By this, I conceive, is meant the Theatre in Black Friars, where ſeveral of Beaumont and Fletcher's, Middleton's, Ford's, and, indeed, Shakſpeare and Heywood's, plays were performed. Among the Theatres before alluded to, I find there were *private* houſes in Drury-lane and Saliſbury-court. The Cock-pit, Drury-lane, wherein Heywood's Engliſh Traveller was acted in 1633; the Swan, on the Bank-ſide; Globe, ditto; the Red Bull; Phœnix, Drury-lane; the Fortune, &c.

† With reſpect to the Hector of Germany, or the Palſgrave Prime Elector §, it was written by William Smith: it appears, perhaps from the Poet's well-timed choice of a ſubject, to have been a very popular drama; for beſides being, as has been ſtated, exhibited at the Curtain, it was alſo acted at the Red Bull, by a company of young Citizens. It was publiſhed in quarto 1615, and dedicated to the Right Honourable Sir John Swinnerton, Lord Mayor of London. This play is not divided into acts.

‡ Richard Rawlidge, an author who wrote in the reign of James the Firſt, in a pamphlet called "The Monſter lately found out," ſtated, that all the Playhouſes within the City were pulled down by order of her Majeſty (Queen Elizabeth) and Council, viz. one in Gracechurch-ſtreet, one in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, one near Paul's (A Trick to catch the Old One, and the Phœnix, by Middleton, with many other plays of contemporary authors, were acted here), one on Ludgate-hill, and one in White Friars.

§ Few royal marriages have been celebrated with more ſplendour than this of the Palſgrave and the Princeſs Elizabeth. Among other ſhews, "A Maſque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's-inn," written by George Chapman, was preſented at Court 1614. The Elector, it appears, was then a very popular character in this country. His portrait was exhibited for a ſign to a tavern, on the ſite of which Palſgrave's Head-court was built.

people

people of Shoreditch, their being formed into companies of archers, and the vicinity of this place to Finſbury Fields and the Artillery Ground, is rendered highly probable.

RICHARD TARLETON.

A brief notice of this Comedian naturally follows the laſt article, becauſe he was one of the company, probably, of the proprietors of the Curtain Theatre. He is ſaid to have been a native of Condover (Shropſhire), and in his time "the fiddle of this part of the metropolis." From what I have been able to gather in the courſe of a diligent ſearch into the works of ancient dramatic authors, I ſhould judge that his line of acting was the ſame as that in which, at a later period, Nokes was ſo ſucceſsful; for although Colley Cibber ſays, that the latter "was an actor of a quite different genius from any that he had ever read, heard of, or ſeen, ſince or before his time," we muſt, if we reflect a little, conſider this as one of thoſe bold aſſertions which the Laureat was in the habit of hazarding. Had there not been many archetypes of Nokes, how would it have been poſſible to have filled the parts of the clown, and other provokingly comic characters of Shakſpeare, or have repreſented "the fools indeed" of Jonſon. It appears from the induction to Bartholomew Fair, that Ben had the former Comedian in his eye when he wrote the character of Cokes, which, upon the revival of this play, was ſo ably ſupported by the latter; for he makes the Stage Keeper, ſpeaking of the Author, ſay, "He will not hear of this: I am an Aſs! and yet I kept the ſtage in Maſter Tarleton's time, thank my ſtars! Ho! had that man lived to have played in Bartholomew Fair, you ſhould have ſeen him come and be cozened in the Cloth quarter ſo finely." This alluſion was certainly to the character of Cokes, who was, in the courſe of the Drama, repeatedly cozened among the ſtands for hobby-horſes, toys, ballad-ſingers, &c. to which, even at this period, the Cloth quarter * is particularly dedicated.

Tarleton, it appears from the Comedy I have quoted, died previous to the 13th of October 1614. He had, while he played at the Curtain, kept an ordinary in Paternoſter-row, Spital-fields, which were then, what the name implies, "pleaſant fields for the Citizens to walk," and the Row a few houſes, probably, where they ſold roſaries, relics, &c. †, ſtanding on the edge of a very large burying-ground, and near the old Tabernacle, upon the ſite of which part of the preſent market is built. Behind theſe houſes there was formerly a large vacant field, extending to Whitechapel one way, and the priory of St. Helen's the other; comprehending that part which is now called the Old Artillery Ground ‡; Loleſworth Teaſel Grounds, which obtained their appellation from the vaſt quantity of teaſels that were grown there for the uſe of the woollen, *then* the principal manufactory of the diſtrict; and the Tenter Ground, part of which ſtill remains. Thoſe ordinaries were not merely eating-houſes, but places wherein the civic youths uſed to learn the arts of quarrelling and ſmoking tobacco, then deemed very polite accompliſhments, and wherein, it is ſaid, the games of paſſage, primero, &c. were allowed; they were conſequently frequented by the "Gallants of the Times," to whom, unqueſtionably, the comic humour of their Spital-fields' hoſt muſt have been very agreeable.

This Actor afterwards kept the Tabor Tavern, in Gracechurch-ſtreet, which was, probably, one of the play-houſes ordered, by Queen Elizabeth, to be pulled down, and might have derived its name from the muſical trophy with which it was decorated on the outſide, as theſe kind of ſigns and ornaments, in baſſo relievo, were common in that age, which ſome remains of them, ſtill to be found, may ſerve to exemplify.

Tarleton, it appears, was equally

* That is, the quarter of the fair formerly occupied by the Clothiers and Drapers. This, it has been ſhewn, in the ninth Veſtige, was the ſpace in the front of the ancient Priory of St. Bartholomew, the end of Cloth-fair and of Long-lane.

† The paternoſter-bead-makers, dealers in relics, and text-writers, were formerly trades of conſiderable importance in the metropolis.

‡ The Artillery Company removed from this ground to the New, by the Six Windmills, Moorfields, the latter end of the reign of James the Firſt.

popular in Southwark. His portrait, with his favourite inſtruments the tabor and pipe, was then exhibited as a ſign of an alehouſe. Many years ſince, I remember to have ſeen a very ancient print, coarſely engraved, in which an actor was ſtanding upon a ſtage, habited like Linco *, who was with one hand lifting up a large curtain, and with the other inviting the auditors, whoſe heads appeared around, to ſee the performances. This, from the circumſtance of the pipe and tabor with which he was painted, appears to have been deſigned as a repreſentation of this actor, as the engravings ſeemed to be of a period when that art was in its infancy, which, as the portrait of Shakſpeare † evinces, was the caſe in his time. Camden gives his epitaph as an inhabitant of Shoreditch, which might ariſe from his reſidence in, or connection with, the Curtain Theatre. He was one of the twelve to whom Queen Elizabeth gave wages and liveries.

Richard Tarleton, ſays Baker, in his Chronicle, "for the part called the Clown's part, never had his match, nor never will have."

RICHARD BURBAGE.

This celebrated Tragedian was alſo an inhabitant of Shoreditch; he is, with Allen, mentioned by Baker (page 422) ‡, and probably played occaſionally at the Curtain Theatre. From a reference to the liſts of actors inſerted under the dramatis perſonæ of ſeveral of the ancient plays, and to the dates and notices where acted, it will be ſeen, that many of the principal actors in them uſed to take their turn at the different playhouſes. This kind of *ſettled* itinerancy, with reſpect to the favourites of the town, has, in our time, been attempted by a theatrical coalition, but without ſucceſs; perhaps the ſpectators had *then* ſome political reaſon to be out of humour with the world; for they have ſince ſuffered the managers to divide the rapture which a celebrated ſinger afforded, and, indeed, to let their friends partake of ecſtacies which ſhould have been confined to the politer audiences of a theatre, where the motions of the performers are better underſtood than their language.

Of the eſtimation in which this Player was held by Jonſon, we may be convinced by the compliments he put into the mouth of Cokes, who aſks the Maſter of the Motions (Puppet Mover) which of his company were the beſt actors, the Burbage and Field of his theatre?

Before I conclude this article, I muſt quote one paſſage more from the play alluded to, becauſe it ſtrongly marks the nature of the amuſements of the lower order of the people of that time, and ſhews how little they have varied from thoſe kind of exhibitions in the preſent age.

"Oh the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to in my time, ſince my maſter *Pod* § died. Jeruſalem was a ſtately thing; ſo was Ninive, and the City of Norwich ‖, and Sodom and Gomorra! But the Gunpowder Plot, there was a *get-penny!* I have preſented it to an eighteen or twenty penny audience nine times in an afternoon."

* Chriſtmas Tale; that is, in Arcadian dreſs, with a tabor ſuſpended before him, and pipe in his hand.

† By Droeſhout.

‡ Theſe, ſays the Chronicler, "were two ſuch actors, as no age muſt ever look to ſee the like."

§ Pod was Maſter of the Motions.

‖ This I take to be a ſhew ſtill in the courſe of exhibition as a *ſtock-piece*. I wonder much it has kept its ground, becauſe it ſeems the moſt rational and uſeful of any I have ever heard of. It uſed to open with a repreſentation of the City of Norwich; to which ſucceeded different ſcenes, diſplaying the riſe and progreſs of the woollen manufactory, from the time of Jaſon down to that of Biſhop Blaze, and ſo on to a modern period. One would have thought it rather difficult to have introduced that ludicrous being Punch into an entertainment of ſo grave a caſt; yet he formerly was a principal performer, uſed to give them a ſong at the ſheep-ſhearing, and mar the operations of the comb and the loom, to the infinite delight of the ſpectators. There was a little bit of anachroniſm in bringing the golden fleece from Colchos to Norwich; but that might be pardoned in conſideration of the general merit of the piece.

FORTUNE THEATRE.

This Theatre, as a place of amuſement for the inhabitants of Finſbury and London, was once of conſiderable importance, and hiſtorically has, I think, been rendered infinitely more ſo, when viewed as the ſeed, the germ, from the flouriſhing ſtate of which the means were procured to found and endow that truly noble and philanthropic eſtabliſhment, which has been before noticed, Dulwich College. We therefore now look with a kind of veneration on the part that is ſtill ſtanding, namely, the whole of the front in Golden-lane, on which the royal arms of the times are diſplayed, with other ſtuccoed ornaments, that ſeem comparatively to have ſuffered little from the laps of two centuries. The part of the houſe which was formerly dedicated to the audience is let in tenements to the lower order of people. This was probably built with more permanent materials than the back toward Playhouſe-yard, which contained the ſtage, dreſſing-rooms, &c.: and it is a curious circumſtance, that in the upper ſtory of the front, the original floor of the gallery ſtill remains; nay, the marks where the ſeats were fixed are to be diſcovered. This floor conſequently deſcends in the ſame manner as thoſe of the galleries of a modern playhouſe; and one would be rather puzzled to conjecture how it was poſſible to place any furniture upon this inclined plane, did not the neceſſity ſolve the difficulty of the caſe. The poor inhabitants, under this impulſe, do, by ſome means or other, contrive to accommodate their miſerable beds, &c. to the ſituation, though it certainly is like living on a ſtair caſe.

GRUB-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE.

This ſtreet, for there are others of the ſame name in the metropolis *, I take to have been the original ſource from which ſuch an infinity of wit and humour have been derived, and which has abſolutely denominated a ſect of authors, and a ſpecies of literature, that, if it were neceſſary, I ſhould contend have been of more benefit to mankind than the world is in general aware of. When the ſaid authors firſt ſettled upon this their once favourite ſpot, which, I think, ſhould be viewed with the ſame reſpect as the veſtiges of Mona, or the ruins of Ilcolmkil, or, indeed, to come nearer their elevated ſite, the heights of Snowdon, it is impoſſible to ſay; but if we ſuffer conjecture for once to occupy the place of certainty, I ſhould ſuppoſe that the Bards, who by-the-bye, whatſoever thoſe who wiſh, while they depreſs genius, to reflect upon the liberality or illiberality of theſe times may avow to the contrary, were certainly poorer in former ages than the preſent, choſe this place of abode for two reaſons; the firſt and moſt important was the cheapneſs of living, for it is upon record, that about the time that wit and learning fixed their reſidence in Grub-ſtreet, the Steward, Magiſtrate, and Leet Jury of the Manor of Finſbury, with all their officers, tenants, &c. which, on a moderate computation, muſt have amounted to more than fifty perſons, "dined at the Turke's Head, in the Moor-fields," and the expence of the ſaid dinner amounted to twenty-three ſhillings; a ſum which now would ſcarcely be thought immoderate for the ample meal and etceteras of *one perſon* of the ſame deſcription. This important point, with reſpect to the diet of the Grubean ſages, being ſettled, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe they alſo conſulted their pockets, perhaps *their ſtars*, before they took their elevated ſtations. A third reaſon was, that this quarter of the town has, for many ages, been famous as a receptacle for authors of the lower, but, I contend, the moſt uſeful, branches of literature. At no great diſtance from this haunt of the Muſes lived many of thoſe ingenious perſons who, before the diſcovery of printing, wrote all the *ſmall* hiſtories then in uſe; alſo the A B C, or Abſies; together with the Ave, Creeds, Graces, &c. &c. Fourthly, when the diſcovery I have mentioned rendered *the trade* of an author of ſtill greater importance; when the black letter copies were, with facility, multiplied *ad infinitum*; when volumes, and piles of volumes, were formed; and ſtationers, which name they derived from being ſtationed at the corners of ſtreets, particularly about Long and Hoſier-lanes, the Old Bailey, Grey Friars' Wall, Paul's Cloyſters, Barbican, and a hundred other places, became bookſellers, and, collecting themſelves into a fraternity,

* One in Weſtminſter, &c.

choſe

choſe for their reſidence Little Britain and Alderſgate-ſtreet; for in thoſe early periods not one had crept ſo far as the Black Horſe without Newgate. When their beſt patrons, the book-ſellers, I ſay, had ſo ſnugly ſeated themſelves, they thought it was literally *high* time for them to look about; they therefore choſe for their altitudes the houſes of the ſtreet I am celebrating, which, from its vicinity to the different preſſes, from its being the centre of a great number of convenient alleys, courts, and back ways, by which a man who had any turn towards topography might get to, or *eſcape* from, his publiſher's ſhop without expoſing his perſon to more hazard than that of once croſſing the high ſtreet; for it will be obſerved by every one who conſiders, mathematically, the ancient plan of this part of the town, by drawing a triangle from the extreme points of building, that it was ſimilar to a large cobweb; Grub-ſtreet was the middle, the other ſtreets, like the principal lines, were interſected and bound together by a number of courts, paſſages, lanes, alleys, yards, &c. &c. ſo as to render it a very compact whole.

There was ſtill another reaſon for the ſociety of Grubs chuſing this ſtreet, and that was founded upon the ſame principle which, perhaps, operated on the eſtabliſhment of the College in Warwick-lane, becauſe there had, during the time of the great Earl, on the very ſpot, been a prodigious ſlaughter of, and many experiments made on, the *carcaſſes* of animals, ſome of which were of *infinite advantage* to *the bodies of the poor*. And "there is (once ſaid Mr. Burke) ſomething in the very atmoſphere of a place which has formerly been the ſeat of ſcience, or the ſcene of noble actions, which conveys a kind of inſpiration to the mind, and frequently leads it to imitation." So, near this ſpot, lived and died many men, eminent for their learning and genius; ſuch as, Richard and John Gowrie, Thomas Hawley, the ſkilful Robert Glover, William Bolone, Sir John Writhoſley, &c. whoſe monuments were deſtroyed with the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, by the accidental fire that befel it in the year 1545*: and in Grub-ſtreet alſo lived and died the famous and laborious John Fox†. Here he compiled

* Stow.

† A fair marble monument was ſet up (ſays Stow) over the body of John Fox, the famous Engliſh Martyrologiſt, at the end of the ſouth wall of the chancel, with this inſcription:

"CHRISTO S. S.

"JOHANNI FOXO, Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Martyrologo Fideliſſimo, Antiqui-
"tatis Hiſtorica Indagatori ſagaciſſimo, Evangelicæ Veritatis propugnatori
"acerimo Thaumaturgo admirabile: qui Martyres Marianos, tarquam
"Phenices ex cineribus redivivos præſtitit. Patri ſuo omni Pietatis
"Officio imprimis Calendo, Samuel Foxus illius primogenitus hoc
"Monumentum poſuit, non ſine Lachrimis.

"Obiit Die 18 Menſis April 1587.

"Jam Septuagenarius.

"Vita Vitæ mortalis eſt, Spes Vitæ immortalis."

This inſcription is moſtly in Fuller's Church Hiſtory; who alſo remarks, that Mr. Fox was ſo large a reliever of the poor, that it is no wonder he left no legacies at his death; and further adds, "that whereas there paſſeth, upon good authority, a tradition that he *foretold* the ruin of the Invincible Armada in 1588, the ſtory is *true* in itſelf, though he ſurvived not to ſee the accompliſhment of his own prediction."

It is by no means ſingular to aſcribe to men of ſuperior eminence the property of looking into futurity. To produce inſtances of this propenſity on the part of the public, would tire, without informing, the reader. But, in this reſpect, when ſuch immenſe preparations were, on the ſide of the Engliſh, made to repel an invaſion, which had been threatened long before the death of Fox, ſurely, when he conſidered our ſituation, and the courage of our countrymen upon their own element, he muſt believe, that it did not require a ſupernatural genius, or very ſuperior intelligence, to foreſee that the Spaniards would, *nay muſt*, be beaten. Providence in a high degree certainly favoured our naval exertions. But I take it, that the ſtorm which diſperſed the fleet of our enemies was not, in his proſpective view, taken into the conſideration of

piled and printed thoſe great volumes, the acts and monuments of the Church of Rome, and the Martyrdoms of thoſe that were burned to death under Queen Mary for religion. Here, it is ſaid, alſo lived John Speed, the Hiſtorian, who was buried in Cripplegate Church July the 28th, 1629. Another inhabitant of this diſtrict was Mr. Richard Smith, a very learned antiquarian, who left a moſt noble collection of books and manuſcripts: he was an Attorney, and ſome time Secondary of the Poultry Compter. And although the laſt I ſhall mention, certainly the greateſt, John Milton, who was buried in the chancel of the ſaid church 1674.

We have thus ſeen that in this, which is, or rather has been, the moſt claſſical ſtreet in the town; for it muſt be obſerved, that the fraternity which once were the *higheſt* order of its inhabitants have, like the Jeſuits abroad, been diſperſed to every part of the Iſland; thoſe geniuſes who have been ſo much ridiculed by vain and idle authors, who ſeem to conſider *gravity*, whether of *head* or *countenance*, as properties of little value, either to their proprietors or the public; who have been diſpoſed to treat *lightly* the moſt *weighty* matters, though *entombed* in the moſt *weighty* volumes*; who have ſcarcely allowed any in this ſtreet, but thoſe whom I have briefly noticed, to have been men of learning and talents, though there were, perhaps, a hundred others *who thought* that they had equal, if not ſuperior, claims. How the demons of envy and malignity came to hover over this quarter of the town it is impoſſible now to ſay; or why, except for the reaſon before given, this *learned* ſociety, like another that ſhall be nameleſs, was ſo much the object of attack from the *light-armed* troops quartered in the weſt, that even the Barbican, ſtrong as that fortreſs once was, proved no defence againſt their paper pellets? why its members, who ſeem to have been, if they had been ſuffered to purſue their ſtudies in peace, *inoffenſive* men, were ſo "beaten with brains?" is equally inſcrutable. The firſt ſteps that were taken toward that *acme* of perfection to which general literature has arrived, it is well known, were by travellers who ſet out from the Almonry, Weſtminſter, and the Black Friars. The firſt loungers of any eminence, who were ſuppoſed to have been formerly the protectors, and beſt friends, of the Grub-ſtreet writers, were initiated into *their art* at the bookſellers' ſhops in Little Britain, &c.; and the firſt editions of thoſe ingenious and celebrated works, Jack the Giant Killer, Reynard the Fox, the Wiſe Men of Gotham †, Tom Hicathrift, and a hundred others, are

of the Martyrologiſt. However, if his prophecy added any thing to the confidence and comfort of the metropolis, it was unqueſtionably not without its uſe; and one laments that he did not live to ſee the completion of it, in order to have received thoſe praiſes which his neighbours would have thought due to his ſagacity.

* I ſhould extremely doubt whether thoſe *beautiful* prints of Mr. John Overton, with all their "rich invention, proper expreſſion, correct deſign, divine attitudes, and artful contraſt," with which the celebrated pieces of the Grub-ſtreet authors were embelliſhed, would be ſo much valued in this age as they were by his cotemporaries.

† Swift is an author that *now* one may ſafely cenſure; therefore I ſhall boldly tell him, that, in my apprehenſion, he ſeems totally miſtaken in his critique of this learned piece of antiquity.

Let him take to himſelf what merit he pleaſes for the ſagacity of his diſcovery of the political tendency of the true hiſtory of *Reynard the Fox*, though in that I as much believe as I do in Nixon that he is alſo miſtaken, that it is prophetic, and obliquely glanced at election *events* which have ſince been verified. But to ſay, that the Wiſe Men of Gotham, *cum appendice*, is a compariſon betwixt the *ignorance* of the ancients and the learning of the moderns, is what no man can bear: it certainly is no ſuch thing. But having ſtated what it is not, I do not conceive myſelf bound to ſay what it is. It certainly is neither pleaſant nor polite to glance either at individuals or *bodies*; therefore I ſhall reſerve my obſervations until the work is *again* reviewed by an author of as much genius as him I have quoted, giving him, at parting, a hint, that I have made a diſcovery, that he has been more obliged to the Grub-ſtreet writers than the world is aware of; for if it had not been for the Giant Killer and Tom Thumb, it is believed we ſhould never have heard either of the Brobidnagians or Lilliputians.

ſaid

ſaid to have iſſued from the pens and preſſes of the ſtreet of which I have undertaken to be the hiſtorian; and as from ſmall beginnings great works are frequently produced, it has been ſaid, that thoſe not only engendered, but identified, that elaborate ſpecies of writing termed Romances and Novels; many of which, though they ſhew that their authors had left this quarter, and got into *other* ſituations, at the ſame time indicate pretty ſtrongly, that they are, by their genius and elegance of diction, ſtill to be conſidered as *flouriſhing*, though extended, branches, from *trunks* emanating from the Society of Grub-ſtreet.

SOME ACCOUNT OF DR. LETTSOM's FOUNTAIN COTTAGE, CAMBERWELL GROVE, SURRY.

[WITH A VIEW.]

IN our XLVIIth Number, for May 1788, Vol. XIII. we introduced "*Some Account of Grove-hill, near Camberwell, with an Engraving of the Back of Dr. Lettſom's Houſe to the Garden*;" and curſorily noticed, that a canal was then forcing near the ſummit of the hill. At this period, in the valley below, was a brick hole, in conſequence of the clay dug out for the purpoſe of the buildings on Grove-hill, and which preſented an unpleaſant object in ſight of them. We mention theſe as an inſtance of improvements which the combination of genius and art may effect.

In the Grove, near the Canal, it is ſaid, that George Barnwell murdered his uncle; an incident which gave riſe to Lillo's celebrated Tragedy of George Barnwell, or the London Merchant; which has ſince been commemorated in the Rev. Mr. Maurice's Poem on Grove-hill, in his uſual ſtile of elegance:

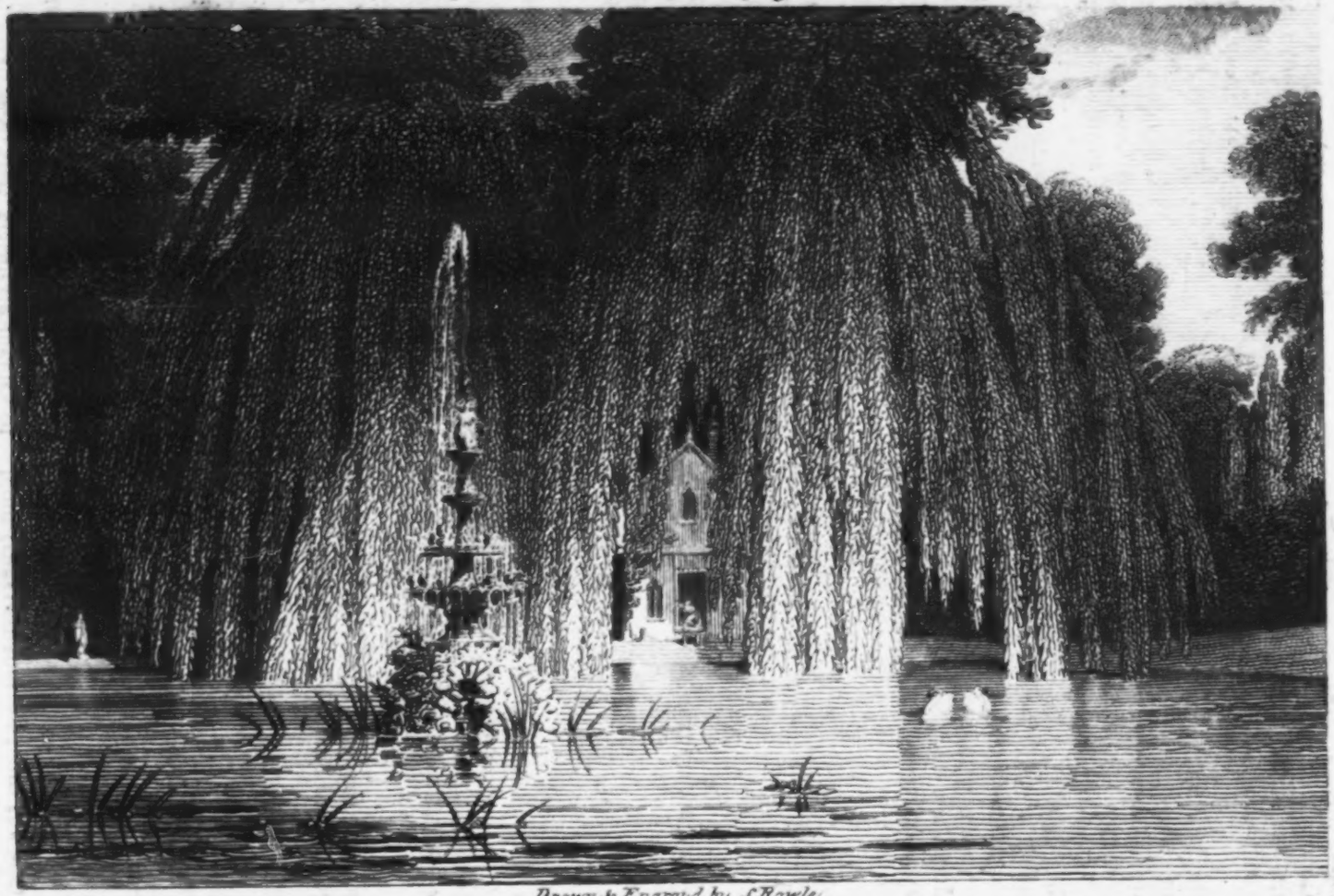
Ye towering elms, on whoſe majeſtic brows [ſnows,
An hundred rolling years have ſhed their
Admit me to your dark ſequeſtered reign,
To roam with contemplation's ſtudious train; [blade,
No ſavage murderer with a gleaming
No Barnwell, to pollute your ſacred ſhade. [other fires
Theſe haunts I ſeek; nor glow with
Than thoſe which friendſhip's ardent warmth inſpires;
For here humanity's and virtue's friend
Delights in rural leiſure to unbend;
The ſocial virtues of his heart diſplays,
And practiſes whate'er his writings praiſe. [tide ray,
Oh! while defended from the noon-
Penſive in this umbrageous bower I ſtray,
May no dark guſts of riſing paſſion roll
The brooding tempeſt in my troubled ſoul;
Nor e'er again, to virgin beauty dear,
Theſe ſhades the yell of midnight murder hear. [the rein,
But who, when headlong vice uſurps
Who ſhall the demon's frantic rage reſtrain! [ing bloom,
Ye generous youths, who, in life's open-
At eve, delighted, range this peaceful gloom, [chaſe,
The baleful ſyren from your boſoms
And found your ſpotleſs love on virtue's baſe.

At the fatal ſpot where the murder was ſuppoſed to have been committed, riſes a ſtream of limpid water, which falls into the canal through a vaſe, on which a Naiad in ornamental ſtone reclines. It is this ſpring which gives the name of Camberwell to the village ſo called. Round the canal, a walk is carried under the ſhade of evergreens, and opens into another, or the Shakſpeare's Walk, which is terminated by a ſtatue of the Poet, covered by a thatched ſhed, ſupported by the trunks of ſeveral oak-trees, with their branches cropped, bearing feſtoons of foliage and flowers; and facing the ſtatue is a pond well ſtored with fiſh.

Shakſpeare's Walk is continued to a ſheet of water which occupies the ſite of the brick hole we have already noticed, which is ſupplied by pipes from the canal, the water paſſing through an elegant baſon of Portland ſtone placed near the centre of this ſheet of water, riſes in a jet d'eau, and falling again into this reſervoir, preſerves a continual agitation.

In its border is erected a cottage of ſingular neatneſs and taſte; it is ſupported

European Magazine.



Drawn & Engraved by S. Rawle.

Dr. Lettsom's, Fountain Cottage, Camberwell Grove, Surry.

Published by J. Asperne, Successor to Mr. Sewell, at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill, July 1-1803.

ported by numerous oaken trunks, entwined with climbing evergreens. Within this range of oak columns is the fitting room, which, in conſequence of its leſs dimenſions, admits of a walk between it and the oaken colonade. On each ſide of the entrance are two griffins, the ſupporters of the city arms, which were removed hither when the Guildhall of London was new fronted in the year 1790. Facing the cottage is a ſtatue of Venus riſing from the ſea, by Locatelli; and over the door a beautiful repreſentation, in alto relievo, of the ſtory of Acis and Galatea, in ſtatuary marble; and the whole is ſurrounded by a ſhrubbery of evergreens. This fanciful and pictureſque *tout enſemble* has alſo engaged the muſe of the elegant author of Indian Antiquities, in a manner ſo deſcriptive of the place, which we have further elucidated by an accurate engraving, that we cannot reſiſt the pleaſure of giving it to our readers, and with it conclude our account of a combination of pictureſque neatneſs and beauty, ſuperior to any other production of rural art in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Hark! through the wooded circuit's ample bound,
How ſweet the rural ſymphonies reſound!
Hark! from their ſecret ſprings the Naiads call,
While ſoft around the murmuring waters fall.
Oh! nymphs propitious to th' exhauſted muſe,
Wide, and more wide their cooling ſtreams diffuſe;
In torrents daſh them thro' the ſultry air,
And fainting Nature's waſted ſtrength repair.
Raptur'd I fly to quaff the cryſtal wave,
My glowing temples at your fountain lave;
Charm'd in this loveliеſt, laſt retreat, to find
All the fair beauties of the *grove* combin'd:
Whether my eye your tranquil ſtream ſurvey,
Or o'er its ſhrubby marge luxuriant ſtray,
Or to yon high o'er-arching woods aſcend,
That wide thro' air their branching ſtreams extend;
A towering theatre of mighty ſhade,
With Heaven's blue canopy aloft o'erſpread:
Transfix'd with wonder and delight I ſtand,
And own in all a Maſter's daring hand.
With dazzling brilliance while the ſun beams dance,
On the chaſte boſom of one bright expanſe
From the too powerful glare and ſcorching heat,
Yon rural Cottage yields a cool retreat:
What tho' it want the ſpacious marble baſe,
What tho' its roof no gilded trophies grace;
On laſting oak its modeſt front it rears,
And next in ruſtic elegance appears;
While thick around with mantling foliage twin'd,
It bids defiance to the ſun and wind.
See Guardian Venus riſing from the tide,
With Flora o'er the hollow'd porch preſide;
But not that Venus, who with harlot ſmiles,
And crimſon cheer, th' unwary youth beguiles,
To rend, as Barnwell erſt, the ſacred tie,
And in his Patron's blood the poniard dye;
But dignified, reſerv'd, in chaſte attire,
With Delia's baſhful look and temper'd fire.
Againſt unhallow'd flames the door they cloſe,
But wide unfold where virtuous paſſion glows.
Here then, let wearied beauty reſt her charms,
And ſleep ſecure from all but love's alarms.

BONAPARTE IN EGYPT.

SIR R. WILSON, in his "Hiſtory of the Britiſh Expedition to Egypt," gives the following narrative of the cruelties committed by order of General Bonaparte, now Firſt Conſul of France.

"The Turks juſtified themſelves for the maſſacre of the French by the maſſacre at Jaffa. As this act, and the poiſoning of the ſick, have never been credited becauſe of ſuch enormities being ſo incredibily atrocious, a digreſſion to authenticate them may not be deemed intruſively tedious; and, had not the influence of power interfered, the act of accuſation would have been preferred in a more ſolemn manner, and the damning proofs produced by penitent agents of theſe murders; but neither menaces, recompence, nor promiſes,

miſes, can altogether ſtifle the cries of outraged humanity, and the day for retribution of juſtice is only delayed. Bonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by aſſault, many of the garriſon were put to the ſword, but the greater part flying into the moſque, and imploring mercy from their purſuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exaſperated army in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war juſtified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impreſſion, and proudly refuſed to be any longer the executioners of an unreſiſting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel-wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the ſubſequent treaſon of an individual ſhall not deprive you! Bonaparte, who had expreſſed much reſentment at the compaſſion manifeſted by his troops, and determined to relieve himſelf from the maintenance and care of 3800 priſoners*, ordered them to be marched to a riſing ground near Jaffa, where a diviſion of French infantry formed againſt them. When the Turks had entered into their fatal alignment, and the manifold preparations were completed, the ſignal gun fired. Vollies of muſquetry and grape inſtantly played againſt them; and Bonaparte, who had been regarding the ſcene through a teleſcope, when he ſaw the ſmoke aſcending, could not reſtrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval: indeed he had juſt reaſon to dread the refuſal of his troops thus to diſhonour themſelves. Kleber had remonſtrated in the moſt ſtrenuous manner; and the officer of the etât-major who commanded (for the general to whom the diviſion belonged was abſent), even refuſed to execute the order without a written inſtruction; but Bonaparte was too cautious, and ſent Berthier to enforce obedience. When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops humanely endeavoured to put a period to the ſufferings of the wounded; but ſome time elapſed before the bayonet could finiſh what the fire had not deſtroyed, and probably many languiſhed days in agony. Several French officers, by whom partly theſe details are furniſhed, declared this was a ſcene, the retroſpect of which tormented their recollection; and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accuſtomed as they had been to ſights of cruelty. Theſe were the priſoners whom Aſſalini, in his very able work on the plague, alludes to, when he ſays, that for three days the Turks ſhewed no ſymptoms of that diſeaſe, and it was their putrifying remains which produced the peſtilential malady which he deſcribes as afterwards making ſuch ravages in the French army. Their bones ſtill lie in heaps, and are ſhewn to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with thoſe who periſhed in the aſſault, ſince this field of butchery lies a mile from the town. Such a fact ſhould not, however, be alledged without ſome proof or leading circumſtance, ſtronger than aſſertion, being produced to ſupport it; but there would be a want of generoſity in naming individuals, and branding them to the lateſt poſterity, for obeying a command, when their ſubmiſſion became an act of neceſſity, ſince the whole army did not mutiny againſt the execution: therefore to eſtabliſh farther the authenticity of the relation, this can only be mentioned, that it was Bonn's diviſion which fired; and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of ſatisfying themſelves reſpecting the truth, by enquiring of officers ſerving in the different brigades compoſing this diviſion.

"The next circumſtance is of a nature which requires, indeed, the moſt particular details to eſtabliſh; ſince the

* "Bonaparte had in perſon inſpected, previouſly, the whole body, amounting to near 5000 men, with the object of ſaving thoſe who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble phyſiognomy of a veteran Janiſſary attracted his obſervation, and he aſked him ſharply, 'Old man, what did you do here?' The Janiſſary, undaunted, replied, "I muſt anſwer that queſtion by aſking you the ſame; your anſwer will be, that you came to ſerve your ſultan; ſo did I mine." The intrepid frankneſs of the reply excited univerſal intereſt in his favour. Bonaparte even ſmiled. "He is ſaved," whiſpered ſome of the aids-du-camp. 'You know not Bonaparte,' obſerved one who had ſerved under him in Italy; 'that ſmile, I ſpeak from experience, does not proceed from the ſentiment of benevolence; remember what I ſay.' The opinion was too true: the Janiſſary was left in the ranks, doomed to death, and ſuffered."

idea

idea can ſcarce be entertained, that the commander of an army ſhould order his own countrymen (or, if not immediately ſuch, thoſe amongſt whom he had been naturalized) to be deprived of exiſtence when in a ſtate which required the kindeſt conſideration. But the annals of France record the frightful crimes of a Roberſpiere, a Carriere; and hiſtorical truth muſt now recite one equal to any which has blackened its page. Bonaparte, finding that his hoſpitals at Jaffa were crowded with ſick, ſent for a phyſician, whoſe name ſhould be inſcribed in letters of gold, but which, from weighty reaſons, cannot be here inſerted: on his arrival, he entered into a long converſation with him reſpecting the danger of contagion, concluding at laſt with the remark, that ſomething muſt be done to remedy the evil, and that the deſtruction of the ſick in the hoſpital was the only meaſure which could be adopted. The phyſician, alarmed at the propoſal, bold in the confidence of virtue and the cauſe of humanity, remonſtrated vehemently, repreſenting the cruelty as well as the atrocity of ſuch a murder; but, finding that Bonaparte perſevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent with this memorable obſervation: "Neither my principles, nor the character of my profeſſion, will allow me to become a human butcher; and, General, if ſuch qualities are neceſſary to form a great man, I thank my God that I do not poſſeſs them." Bonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral conſiderations. He perſevered, and found an apothecary, who, dreading the weight of power (but who has ſince made an atonement to his mind by unequivocally confeſſing the fact), conſented to become his agent, and to adminiſter poiſon to the ſick. Opium at night was adminiſtered in gratifying food; the wretched, unſuſpecting victims banqueted; and in a few hours 580 ſoldiers, who had ſuffered ſo much for their country, periſhed thus miſerably by the order of its idol. Is there a Frenchman whoſe blood does not chill with horror at the recital of ſuch a fact? Surely, the manes of theſe murdered, unoffending people muſt be now hovering round the ſeat of government and . . . . . If a doubt ſhould ſtill exiſt as to the veracity of this ſtatement, let the members of the Inſtitute at Cairo be aſked what paſſed in their ſitting after the return of Bonaparte from Syria; they will relate that the ſame virtuous phyſician, who refuſed to become the deſtroyer of thoſe committed to his protection, accuſed Bonaparte of high treaſon, in the full aſſembly, againſt the honour of France, her children, and humanity; that he entered into the full details of the poiſoning of the ſick, and the maſſacre of the garriſon; aggravating theſe crimes by charging Bonaparte with ſtrangling previouſly at Roſetta, a number of French and Copts, who were ill of the plague; thus proving, that this diſpoſal of his ſick was a premeditated plan, which he wiſhed to introduce into general practice. In vain Bonaparte attempted to juſtify himſelf. The members ſat petrified with terror, and almoſt doubted whether the ſcene paſſing before their eyes was not illuſion. Aſſuredly, all theſe proceedings will not be found in the minutes of the Inſtitute;—no! Bonaparte's policy foreſaw the danger, and power produced the eraſure: but let no man, calculating on the force of circumſtances which may prevent ſuch an avowal as is ſolicited, preſume on this to deny the whole; there are records which remain, and which in due ſeaſon will be produced. In the interim, this repreſentation will be ſufficient to ſtimulate enquiry; and, Frenchmen, your honour is indeed intereſted in the examination." (p. 72—76.)"

General Andreoſſi, in the late Official Correſpondence, terms the above "a moſt atrocious and diſguſting calumny." In conſequence, Sir Robert has ſince written the following letter, which we conſider as concluſive on the ſubject.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

In the official correſpondence lately publiſhed, there appear ſome remarks, which the French Ambaſſador was inſtructed to make on my Hiſtory of the Expedition to Egypt, and of which I feel called upon to take notice, not in perſonal controverſy with General Andreoſſy, for, conſcious of the ſuperior virtue of my cauſe, I find myſelf neither aggrieved nor irritated by the language he has uſed; but that the public may not attribute my ſilence to a deſire of evading further diſcuſſion, and thus the ſhallow mode of contra-

diction adopted by the Chief Conſul acquire an unmerited conſideration.

The ambaſſador obſerves, "That a Colonel in the Engliſh army has publiſhed a work in England, filled with the moſt atrocious and diſguſting calumnies againſt the French army and its General. The lies it contains have been contradicted by the reception which Colonel Sebaſtiani experienced. The publicity of his report was at once a refutation and reparation, which the French army had a right to expect."

"But ſurely a new ſignification muſt have been attached in France to the word calumny, when ſuch a term is applied to my account of the conduct of the French troops in Egypt, and the conſequent diſpoſition of the inhabitants towards them!

"Independent, however, of the proofs to be adduced in corroboration of my ſtatement, Europe may juſtly appreciate the probable truth of what I have written, when ſhe recollects the unparalleled ſufferings endured by the unoffending countries into which, during the laſt war, a French army penetrated; and ſhe will at leaſt heſitate to believe that the ſame armies ſhould voluntarily ameliorate their conduct in a country more remote, where the atrocities they might commit would be leſs liable to publicity, and that this extraordinary change ſhould be in favour of a people, whoſe principles and reſiſtance might have excited the reſentment of more generous invaders.

"I will not enter into an unneceſſary detail of the numerous facts which I could urge; but I appeal to the honour of every Britiſh Officer employed in Egypt, whether thoſe obſervations are not ſacredly true, which deſcribe the French as being hateful to the inhabitants of that country, which repreſent them as having merited that hatred from the ruin and devaſtation with which their progreſs through it has been marked; and I am ready, if there be one who refuſes to ſanction this relation, to reſign for ever every pretenſion to honourable reputation, and ſubmit, without a farther ſtruggle, to that odium which ſhould attach to calumny and a wilful perverſion of truth.

"But, Sir, I feel confident there is no individual, who will not amply confirm all that I have written on this ſubject; and perhaps Europe has a right to condemn me for not having made the accuſations ſtill ſtronger, when I can produce frequent General Orders of the French army, for the deſtruction of villages and their inhabitants; when I can prove, that above 20,000 of the natives periſhed by the ſwords of the French ſoldiery; and that every act of violence was committed, and particularly in Upper Egypt, which could outrage humanity and diſgrace the character of civiliſed nations. When writing a hiſtory of the campaign, was it poſſible not to expreſs indignation againſt the authors of ſuch calamities? Would it have been natural not to have felt the animation of that virtuous pride, which a reflection on the different conduct of the Britiſh ſoldiery muſt inſpire in the breaſt of every Briton? I have aſſerted that a Britiſh ſoldier could traverſe alone through any part of Egypt, or even penetrate into the Deſert, ſecure from injury or inſult. I have deſcribed the natives as conſidering the Britiſh their benefactors and protectors, ſoliciting opportunities to manifeſt their gratitude, and eſteeming their uniform as ſacred as the turban of Mahometaniſm; and I may venture to predict, that hereafter the French traveller will be compelled to conceal the name of his nation, and owe his ſecurity to the aſſumption of the Britiſh character.

"But, Sir, does the effect of Colonel Sebaſtiani's report juſtify the Chief Conſul's concluſion, that it is "a complete refutation of what I have advanced," even if we attach to that report implicit belief in its candour and veracity? Is it poſſible that the Chief Conſul can ſuppoſe the world will trace reſpect for the French name in the circumſtance which occurred to Colonel Sebaſtiani at Cairo, and which rendered it neceſſary for him to demand protection from the Vizir? or would he imagine that the apologue of d'Gezzar Pacha was not intelligible even previous to the inſtructions being publiſhed which M. Talleyrand ſent to the French *commercial agents*.

"That illuſtrious Senator, to whoſe virtues and ſtupendous talents England owes ſo much of her proſperity, has declared that this report of Colonel Sebaſtiani in no caſe contradicts my ſtatement; and I ſhould conſider that high opinion as amply ſufficient to remove any impreſſion which the French Ambaſſador's

dor's note might otherwiſe have made, did I not think it a duty to preſs ſome obſervations on that part of the paragraph which alludes to the direct accuſation againſt General Bonaparte, that the public may know I was fully aware of the important reſponſibility which I had voluntarily undertaken, and in which much national honour was involved. I would wiſh the world ſeriouſly to examine, whether the accuſer or accuſed have ſhrunk from the inveſtigation, and then hold him as guilty who has withdrawn from the tribunal of enquiry.

"I avowed that I was his public accuſer; I ſtood prepared to ſupport the charges. The Courts of my Country were open to that mode of trial, which, as an innocent man, he could alone have required, but of which he did not dare to avail himſelf. It was no anonymous libeller againſt whom he was to have filed his anſwer, but againſt one (and without any indecent vanity I may ſay it), whoſe rank and character would have juſtified his moſt ſerious attention.

"The charges were too awful to be treated with neglect, and we know that they have not been read with indifference. Nor is it poſſible that the First Conſul can imagine the fame of General Bonaparte is leſs ſullied, becauſe a few ſnuff-boxes bearing his portrait were received by ſome abject or avaricious individuals with expreſſions of eſteem. Or can he hope, that the contemptible, but not leſs unworthy inſinuation, directed againſt the gallant and eſtimable Britiſh General, will divert mankind from a reflection on the crimes with which he ſtands arraigned?

"Fortunately for Europe, ſhe is daily becoming more intimately acquainted with the character of this hitherto miſconceived man; and I confeſs that I feel conſiderable gratification when I indulge the thought that I have contributed to its developement.

"Succeſs may, for inſcrutable purpoſes, continue to attend him; abject Senates may decree him a Throne, or the Pantheon; but Hiſtory ſhall render injured humanity juſtice, and an indignant poſterity inſcribe on his cenotaph—

"Ille venena Colchia
Et quicquid uſquam concipitur neſas,
Tractavit.

"I am, Sir, yours,
ROBERT WILSON, K. M. T.
Lieutenant-Colonel."

LEISURE AMUSEMENTS.

NUMBER IV.

"'Tis a dark lanthorn of the ſpirit,
"Which none ſee by, but thoſe who bear it." HUDIBRAS.

OUR time for the acquirement of knowledge is ſo limited, that, to employ every moment in the moſt advantageous manner, ſhould certainly be our conſtant endeavour. Our ſtudies ſhould be choſen according to their degrees of utility, for our capacities are not boundleſs; and if we waſte our time, and occupy our minds with trifles, it muſt occaſion the neglect or excluſion of ſome uſeful ſtudy. Cuſtom and a want of diſcrimination, however, often make us ſtrive after objects, which are not in reality worth the trouble we take to acquire them. To point out what appears to me an inſtance of this kind, may not be entirely without uſe. The ſubject I propoſe for conſideration, is the acquirement of the learned languages, which forms ſuch a great part of a liberal education.

It is an excellent remark, that languages are but the tools of men of ſenſe, by which they are enabled to raiſe magnificent fabricks. To thoſe who do not employ them, they become an incumbrance, and the poſſeſſion of them is a diſadvantage, as their minds are loaded with ſo much unproductive lumber. It is evident then, that languages are but the *means* of *acquiring* knowledge, and, when unemployed, are of no value; let us next endeavour to appreciate the real value of this acquiſition, when employed.

At one period of our hiſtory, a knowledge of the learned or dead languages was invaluable; for in them were buried all the taſte and ſcience to be found in Europe. Even ſo late as the commencement of the laſt century, it was undoubtedly a moſt deſirable and important acquiſition. Before that time, the Engliſh language was ſo rude and unſettled, that many of our greateſt writers did not think proper to employ it, when delivering their ſentiments to poſterity; and our tranſlations from the ancients were very few, and could not be ſaid to convey the ſenſe, much leſs the beauties of the originals. This

defect

defect was not wholly to be attributed to want of ability in the tranſlator, but the imperfect ſtate of our language, which was not, at that time, equal to the undertaking. A majority of the remains of ancient literature were written when the Grecian and Roman languages were at their higheſt ſtate of perfection; until that our language arrived at the ſame ſtate, how could it be poſſible to tranſlate them with accuracy? No one could perceive the elegance of Cicero, in the laconic ſentences and "colloquial barbariſms" of Sir Roger L'Eſtrange; or the noble ſublimity of Homer, and majeſty of Virgil, in the vulgarity of Ogilby and Hobbes. Recourſe to the originals was abſolutely neceſſary for all who wiſhed to be acquainted with theſe authors; and to be able to have ſuch recourſe, was certainly an object of the firſt conſequence. The works of the ancients might not unaptly be ſtyled, a mine of intellectual treaſure; but unleſs we have the power of working that mine, in what does the value conſiſt?

In modern times the caſe is much altered. The Engliſh language has arrived at great perfection; it has aſſumed a ſtrength and beauty ſcarcely to be excelled; and it can boaſt of authors on every ſubject, equal if not ſuperior to the ancients. It is now competent to the taſk of tranſlation; and we have, conſequently, the beſt authors of Greece and Rome tranſlated into it with fidelity and elegance.

"But I never read tranſlations," ſays my learned friend. Why? "Becauſe it is *impoſſible* to tranſlate the beauties and the ſenſe." Let us examine this ſentiment minutely. "The faſhion of this world paſſeth away; our complex ideas are always varying, and conſequently there are no terms in modern uſe to repreſent ancient ideas." True; but this is againſt you in the underſtanding as well as tranſlating them; for, I maintain, as far as you underſtand them, you may tranſlate them into Engliſh, if you are a maſter of that copious language. I do not mean that you can tranſlate the grammatical beauties, but the deſcriptive, the ſentimental, the hiſtorical, the ſublime and beautiful, you may expreſs in Engliſh, if you have the ideas; and if you have not the ideas, you may as well read tranſlations. By ſaying you never read tranſlations becauſe of their imperfections, you *modeſtly* ſay, you underſtand Homer better than Pope, Virgil better than Dryden, or Lucan better than Rowe. Your candle, however, is hid under a buſhel, while their taper is held up to view.

As ſome people will not entirely admit the juſtice of this argument, I ſhall not urge it as quite concluſive, but endeavour to attack the importance of a knowledge in the learned languages on other grounds. Suppoſe I grant it impoſſible to tranſlate exactly an ancient author into a modern language, ſtill I cannot perceive any great advantage to be enjoyed by a knowledge of the original. The difference ſuppoſed to exiſt between Pope and Homer, Dryden and Virgil, Pliny and Melmoth, is not of that importance, to deſerve the labour required to attain a ſufficient knowledge of the learned languages. This difference chiefly conſiſts in what may be called the grammatical beauties, and theſe are of the leaſt value. Thoſe who read Tacitus, Salluſt, Livy, or Suetonius, with no other view but to remark the beauties in their ſtyle and manner, in my opinion are very idly employed. The tranſlations we have of theſe authors, although evidently much inferior to the originals in elegance, have all the material qualifications we expect in an hiſtorian. It is only in Poetry and works of taſte that we have reaſon to be diſappointed in not finding embelliſhments; and even in the preſent ſtate of our tranſlations, I think our loſs, even in this reſpect, but very trifling.

We have now ſeveral tranſlations of almoſt every favourite production; and where one tranſlator has failed in giving us the exact ſpirit of his author, another ſucceeding one, moſt probably, will have rectified that defect. Thus, if we are ſaid in Pope to loſe ſome of the ſimplicity of Homer, we may find it in Cowper. Where Dryden has not given us the exact ideas of Virgil, Pitt will ſupply that deficiency. Of all the ancient authors, it is agreed, none have ſuffered ſo much by tranſlation as Horace. To tranſlate his Odes, requires ſomething of a kindred genius; and like the Holy Pſalmiſt, he has been often undertaken by thoſe who poſſeſs little genius at all. If Pope had given us a tranſlation, we ſhould have had no reaſon to complain; for Pope, like Horace, was a "curious ſpeaker;" but even with the aſſiſtance of Francis, the Engliſh reader can form ſome idea

of

of the merits of this prince of lyric poets. He will find, in the tranſlation I allude to, all his moſt *eſſential* qualities; for his *good ſenſe* is always preſerved, and very often his *curioſa felicitas* of expreſſion.

I have conſidered the chief importance of this acquiſition to conſiſt in the ability it gives us to peruſe the valuable remains of ancient learning. It has, I know, ſome other advantages; but when compared to this, they are trivial. I have endeavoured to combat it, in its ſtrongeſt point; and if it yields there, the victory may be ſuppoſed complete.

From the arguments I have here endeavoured to adduce, I am of opinion a knowledge of the learned or dead languages, is not a *firſt-rate* acquiſition. It cannot be denied to be of ſome value, even at this preſent day; but that value ariſes chiefly from its enabling us to peruſe thoſe works not yet tranſlated. There are but few poſſeſſing merit in this ſituation, and that few is every day diminiſhing.

An acquaintance with the minute beauties of the claſſics, which is ſaid to be only attainable by a knowledge of the dead languages, may, it is true, aſſiſt in forming a Bentley or a Scaliger, but will have very little effect in forming a Shakeſpeare.

The advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the living languages, appear to me much greater. Here we have a field to cultivate, which inſtead of diminiſhing in its fertility, is every day becoming more productive. Is it then proper, that the dead languages ſhould retain ſuch a conſpicuous rank in education, and be permitted, not only to occaſion the neglect of the living languages, but often of the more important and uſeful branches of ſcience?

June, 1803. HERANIO.

ACCOUNT OF HAMBOURG, OR HAMBURGH.

(Concluded from Page 357.)

THE principal gold-*coins* in uſe here, are the *ducat*, the *Louis*, and the *Frederic-d'or*—The *Daniſh ducat* paſſes for 3s. *Engliſh*, and the *Dutch* for 10s., and ſometimes for that ſum upwards to 10s. and 6d.—The *Louis Frederic-d'or* for 13s.

The principal *ſilver* money is the *two mark piece*, 2s. 3d. Engliſh, and the *dollar*, commonly called a *ſpecie*, which is three marks twelve ſtivers, or 5s.

The *ſmaller* coins are very numerous, but are ſoon known from uſe, however little noticed at *firſt*; after a ſhort reſidence they are generally obſerved to be more minutely attended to.

Engliſh guineas produce from 22s. to 23s., and 23s. 6d.

In *Hamburg* there is no paper-money, except the bills of exchange, that paſs between individuals; in *Altona* there are bank paper-bills, or notes from eight ſpecies, or two pounds, up to an hundred pounds.

The principal treaſure of Hamburg lies in the bank: the ſilver, not wanted for daily uſe, is depoſited in cellars, ſecured with iron bars.—The plan of this bank is the moſt ſimple, and on that account perhaps the beſt in Europe. Each burgher has a right by inheritance to his folio on its books, in which the ſum is put down, that is at the ſame time depoſited in bars of pure ſilver. The amount of the ſum depoſited is ſet down in the folio: if there are 10,000 marks in the name of one perſon, upon one folio, and as much upon another, and one pays 3000 marks to the other, the folio of the *perſon paying* is altered to that of 2000 marks, and that of the *perſon paid* to that of 13,000: this is called *writing off*, and the ſame ſum remains in the bank, although ſtanding, in conſequence of transfers, in different names.

All marks here are called *marks banco*, and average the value of 20d. Engliſh.

Nothing is paid in but bullion or pure ſilver and gold, and it never diſcounts.

In conſequence of this arrangement, there can be no forgeries—no transfer can be made by bill; the party *paying* muſt attend in perſon; if ill and confined, he is attended by a clerk from the bank; if abroad, he muſt ſend a power of attorney, and the perſon receiving ſuch power, muſt be previouſly identified, before he can touch a ſhilling—*Let the Hamburgians alone for taking care of their money!*

There is another part of the bank, where *money* may be paid in, and received back again, on drafts, as in the caſe of common bankers.

The Hamburg bank is looked upon as one of the ſafeſt in Europe.

Hamburg has many manufactories—

Its

Its greateſt is that of *ſugars*: there are more than three hundred ſugar-bakers.

Their *cotton* and *calico* manufactories are numerous, but they are much inferior to the Engliſh both in patterns and colours; as are their *woollens*.

The *leather* they manufacture is generally of an inferior kind, which is ſold chiefly at the fair of *Brunſwic* and *Leipſic*: ſhoes and boots are imported from England, but are not permitted to be ſold by retail.

They manufacture vaſt quantities of *tobacco* and *ſnuff*, and *paper*, which is extremely cheap, though generally of an inferior quality.

Copper and *braſs* they import from Denmark and Pruſſia, which they manufacture into wire, and plates or ſheets, and afterwards vend throughout Germany. Their trade in *tar* and *whale oil* is great, having of late years fitted out at leaſt thirty ſhips in this trade annually. There are many *beer* and *vinegar* breweries of different qualities both here and in Altona; and their ſmall beer, in which they profeſs to imitate the Engliſh ſmall beer, is excellent.

Timber is exported in immenſe quantities from Pruſſia, which they afterwards export to Holland, France, and England. In the year 1781, they ſupplied the French and Dutch with one thouſand ſeven hunded and eighty-one veſſels loaded with timber, of which twelve hundred belonged to one merchant. The King of Pruſſia has an immenſe timber-yard here, and is, to all intents and purpoſes, a timber-merchant.

Vaſt quantities of *quills* and *pens* are ſold here, with which they ſupply Germany, France, and Spain.

The French trade is here very great, particularly in *lace*, *ſilk ſtockings*, *ſilks*, *ſatins*, *velvets*, *gloves*, *wines* and *ſpirits*. An handſome ſilk or ſatin gown can be purchaſed at nearly the price of a cotton one; if the London ladies knew how cheap, they would be tempted, at the time of making their ſummer excurſions to the watering places, to extend their trip to Hamburg, where they might abundantly ſupply themſelves, with ready money, at a very cheap rate. The Germans alſo manufacture ſilks and velvets, Hamburg alone employing more than an hundred looms.

The working people are altogether as free as their maſters, there being no diſtinction between them, but that of *payer* and *receiver*. Mechanics and the lower order appreciate their own labours, and work or not at their own pleaſure, and on their own terms.—Here are a few Engliſh mechanics, who are much employed; and from the ſmall number of them, and conſequent want of competition, charge what they pleaſe; and if not abſolutely *courted*, will not work at any price.

The trade of Hamburg may juſtly be ſaid to be perfectly free; there are no monopolies; no prohibitions; no tolls; no branch of buſineſs is encouraged to the prejudice of another; nor are any forbidden.

The *ſhipping* belonging to Hamburg are many of them large; they are diſtinguiſhed by a flag, diſplaying a caſtle with three turrets. The number of veſſels freighted from hence is very great, a conſiderable ſhare of the trade formerly occupied by the Dutch being carried on here: freights are ſaid to be cheaper here than in other ports; they are generally built by companies, and divided into ſhares, each perſon taking more or leſs, as he pleaſes. Many of them carry guns; but, like their batteries, they are ill calculated for fighting.—*The college of admiralty* conſiſts of a ſelect number of ſenators, who decide on all matters relating to ſhipping.

Hamburg is very moderately *taxed*—there is a tax upon all *lodgers* of 1d. in the mark—a *poll tax*, rated according to the ſize and rent of the houſe, and another for guarding the town. There is alſo a tax levied upon houſekeepers, who contribute a per-centage to the ſtate, on oath, in proportion to their property, which is privately depoſited in a box, kept for the purpoſe.

No burgher can be arreſted for debt, except on a bill of exchange; but every one, *not* a burgher, may be arreſted by a burgher, or by his landlord, for rent: the perſon ſo arreſted can only be detained in priſon fourteen days; after which, if he cannot pay, he is ſent out of the town: in priſon he is allowed 8d. per day; and no one can ſee ſuch debtor without a written order from the praetor, which is only granted on good reaſons being aſſigned.

The expence of being made a burgher is about five pounds.

Matters of this kind are decided before a praetor, who reſembles our juſtice of peace, and has criminal as well as civil juriſdiction.

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR JUNE 1803.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons, from their firſt Appearance above the Elbe, to the Norman Conqueſt. By Sharon Turner, F.A.S. In Four Volumes, 8vo. With a Map * of their Ancient Territory on the Continent North of the Elbe.

THE early hiſtory, civil and literary, of our country has been lightly paſſed over by almoſt every Britiſh writer, though, in our minds, a moſt eſſential ſubject of inveſtigation to all who wiſh properly to underſtand the rights, and appreciate the bleſſings, conferred by our Conſtitution. Mr. Turner has rendered a moſt acceptable ſervice to the world, in having applied his time and talents to the accompliſhment of ſo great a *deſideratum* in literature.

Of the three volumes now before us (for the fourth is not yet publiſhed) we ſhall proceed to give a brief analyſis; which, we doubt not, will excite a deſire in moſt readers to reſort to the work at large, in which we can confidently promiſe much rational entertainment and ſolid information.

"The Author confeſſes, that he has partaken of the literary enthuſiaſm which diſtinguiſhes the times in which he lives. He obſerved, that literature had become the favourite recreation of all claſſes of ſociety, and was generally admitted to be an abundant ſource of the moſt permanent pleaſure; he has followed in the general track, and devoted to ſtudy thoſe hours of leiſure which the buſieſt may create.

"The Hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons engaged his peculiar attention, becauſe, in reading it for his amuſement, he thought that it had hitherto been too haſtily contemplated; he found the references of others ſo often incorrect, that he knew not at laſt who the author was that had really examined the original annaliſts for himſelf. The inattentive rapidity with which our moſt eſteemed writers have run over this part of our hiſtory has been remarked by others, and has produced various criticiſms, and ſome hiſtories.

"The view which the preſent Author has taken of the ſubject differs from that of his reſpected predeceſſors. He thought that the period of the Anglo-Saxon hiſtory which preceded the invaſion of England, was worthy of greater attention, becauſe to contemplate the infancy of celebrated nations is among the moſt pleaſing occupations of human curioſity; it is peculiarly important to us, the poſterity of the Anglo-Saxons, to know as much as poſſible of our continental anceſtors. The firſt book of this hiſtory ſtates all the information that could be collected on this point.

"The hiſtory of the Britons, during the era immediately preceding the Saxon invaſion, is alſo of great conſequence to the clear perception of the ſubſequent events. This part of our antiquities has been much neglected by our general hiſtorians; an humble attempt has been made, in the latter part of the firſt book, to ſelect the trueſt incidents from the obſcurity and error with which they are enveloped.

* This is from the Tabula Ducatus Holſatiæ of Pontanus; with ſome additions and adaptations.

"The

" The defence of Britain by the natives, though highly intereſting, has never been ſufficiently ſtudied. On this ſubject it appeared of ſupreme importance to conſult the evidence of the Britons themſelves. The preſent day happens to be more favourable to this ſubject than any preceding era. The literature of the ancient Britons, after a long oblivion, diſgraceful to our curioſity, is now under the attention of gentlemen able to diſcloſe it. Some of its treaſures have been brought forward. The Author has eagerly availed himſelf of theſe, though few in compariſon of what actually exiſt, and truſts that the intelligent curioſity of the Public will call out of their duſt the numerous compoſitions which have ſo long ſlumbered, uſeleſsly to the world, in private libraries and a forgotten tongue. With ſuch unpardonable neglect have theſe relics of our ancient iſlanders been treated, that even Welchmen have complained that their language was unintelligible, and a manuſcript of old Britiſh muſic is in exiſtence, of which the notation is not at preſent to be decyphered. While it could have been underſtood it was diſregarded; and thus a monument of ancient days, highly precious to every inquiſitive mind, is loſt to us for ever."

Mr. Turner begins his work with tracing the Saxons to their origin, deſcribing the country which they inhabited, and pointing out the circumſtances which were peculiarly favourable to the increaſe of their power. He then proceeds to remark on the application of the Saxons to maritime expeditions; and points out the gradual formation of their league with other States, and their continental aggrandiſement. Our Author next treats of their national and individual character, and purſues his plan to the period of the Engliſh invaſion. We have then an intereſting hiſtory of Britain, from the death of Maximus in 388, to the ſettlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Eight Governments; and herein an account of the exiſting works of the Britiſh Bards, Talhairn, Talieſſin, Aneurin, Myrzin, Llywarch Hen, &c. &c. with a pleaſing ſketch of both the traditional and the probable ſtory of Prince Arthur. The Anglo-Saxon hiſtory is then carried on to the death of Egbert in 836: and with this event the firſt volume concludes.

Mr. Turner commences his ſecond volume with a well-written Introduction, in which he ſhows the connection of Engliſh hiſtory with that of the Northern nations. Then follows an Account of the Political State of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, in the Eighth and Ninth Centuries; and having deſcribed the firſt aggreſſion of the Northmen on the Anglo-Saxons, and their ſubſequent invaſions, Mr. Turner arrives at that glorious period, the Birth and Reign of the great and good King Alfred. This portion of hiſtory, from the year 849 to 901, our Author ſeems, indeed, to have written *con amore*. It occupies by far the greater part of the ſecond volume; and is really an intellectual banquet.

From the Chapter which treats of Alfred's moral character, we ſhall take the liberty of making a few extracts:

" We have contemplated Alfred as the ſtudent, and the man of literature. Let us proceed to review his conduct in more intereſting relations; as a father, as the maſter of a family, and as a being who is not merely the tranſient tenant of this changing globe, but an immortal member of an immenſe and boundleſs univerſe, which has ſprung from the will of one great preſiding lord, who deigns to be the father as well as ſovereign of his creatures.

" To educate our children in the beſt improvements and nobleſt virtues of our times, is to perform a duty the moſt ſacred which we owe to ſociety, and its parent. If, as reaſon hopes, and human infirmity daily petitions, He who called man into being is intereſted in his concerns, no event can more propitiate his favour, than the gradual improvement of his creation. If one idea can predominate over others in the divine œconomy, it is reaſonable to believe, that it muſt be the deſire of our moral and intellectual progreſſion. Whoever leaves his offſpring more informed, and more virtuous than himſelf, accelerates this favourite ſcheme of ſupreme goodneſs, and claims the gratitude of ſociety whom he benefits. Vices and follies are always alive to injure that moral order which forms our trueſt happineſs, and moſt laſting intereſt. It is to the riſing generations, that ſociety, degraded by its immediate population, turns its hopeful eye, and from their improvement, earneſtly demands that

augmented

augmented felicity to which it ardently aſpires. Yes, let youth always recolleſt, that they are the taliſmans on which the advancing perfection of human nature abſolutely depends; every talent they acquire, every virtue they diſplay, haſtens the arrival of that philoſophical milennium, which, though we are at preſent far diſtant from attaining, yet reaſon will always with rapture contemplate, and with eagerneſs promote it.

"Alfred was a great example to poſterity in this path of duty. He was as ſolicitous to improve his family as himſelf; he had ſeveral children; ſome died in their infancy *. Æthelfleda, Edward, Ethelgiva, Alfritha, and Æthelweard, ſurvived him. Edward and Alfritha were educated in the royal court with great attention. They were accuſtomed to filial duty towards their parent, and to behave with mildneſs and affability towards others, whether ſtrangers or natives. Aſſer remarks, that they retained theſe eſtimable qualities at the period in which he wrote. They were induced to improve their minds with the liberal learning which could then be obtained. Beſides the hymns of devotion, they were ſtudiouſly taught Saxon books, and particularly Saxon poetry, and they were accuſtomed to frequent reading †.

"Æthelweard, his youngeſt ſon, received a ſort of public education; he was committed to the diligent care of proper teachers, with almoſt all the noble children of the province, and with many of inferior ranks. They were all aſſiduouſly inſtructed in Latin and Saxon: they learned alſo the art of writing, to which literature owes its exiſtence. By theſe inſtitutions, the ſeaſon of their youth was employed to inform and enlarge their minds. When their matured age gave the requiſite ſtrength, they were exercited in hunting, and thoſe robuſt arts, which by the habits of ſociety at that time were made honourable and popular ‡.

"The moſt exquiſite luxury which aged parents can enjoy, when the charms of life and all the pleaſures of ſenſe are faſt fading round them, is to ſee their parental care rewarded by a dutiful, affectionate, and intelligent offſpring. Alfred enjoyed this happineſs, which he had ſo well merited. Æthelfeda, his eldeſt, became a woman of very ſuperior mind: ſuch were its energies, that they even reached a maſculine ſtrength. She is extolled in the ancient chronicles as the wiſeſt lady in England. Her brother Edward governed his life in its beſt actions by her counſels. After ſhe was married to Ethered, the governor of Mercia, ſhe built innumerable cities, and on all occaſions diſplayed a ſtateſman's ſkill, and an Amazonian activity §."

Mr. Turner goes on to deſcribe the characters, and eſtabliſhments in life, of the remaining children, Edward, Æthelweard, and Alfritha; and then, reſuming his principal ſubject, ſays,

"It is the invariable dictate of benevolence, and of its agreeable ſubſtitute, true politeneſs, never to be inattentive to the comforts of others. Alfred diſplayed this accompliſhed temper in his arrangement of his

* Aſſer, mentioning his living children, adds, "Exceptis his qui in infantia morte præveniente præoccupati ſunt," p. 42. Rudborne mentions that Edmund was his firſt born, whom his father crowned as his intended ſucceſſor. He died a little before his father, and was buried in the old monaſtery at Wincheſter, "as appears," ſays Rudborne, "by his marble on his tomb, on the north ſide of the altar, which is inſcribed, Hic jacet Edmundus Rex filiis Aldredi regis." Hiſt. Mag. Wint. p. 207.

† Aſſer, 43.

‡ Aſſer, 43. Æthelweard lived twenty-one years after his father, and died 922, in the beginning of the reign of Athelſtan. Matt. Weſt. 359.

§ The difficulty and ſufferings of her firſt parturition, deterred her from a chance of a repetition. She proteſted, that it did not become a king's daughter to purſue any pleaſure which was attended with ſuch inconvenience. Malmſb. 46. He deſcribes her, "Favor civium, pavor hoſtium, immodici cordis fæmina.—Virago potentiſſima multum fratrem juvare conſiliis, in urbibus extruendis non minus valere, non diſcernas potiore fortuna, an virtute; ut mulier viros domeſticos protegeret, alienos terreret." Ib. 46. The Chronicle MS. Nero. A. 6. ſays of her, "Per cujus animum frater ſuus Edwardus multo melius in regno actus ſuos dirigebat," p. 6.

houſehold. He divided all his noble attendants into three bodies, and he regulated their perſonal ſervices with a kind regard to their convenience, as well as to his own. He exacted the attendance of one of the diviſions for a month, and afterwards allowed the perſons who compoſed it, to return home to their families and affairs, while another ſupplied their place for the ſame period *. By this regular routine, Alfred was carefully ſerved, and ample time was afforded to his attendants to watch over their private concerns. This incident, ariſing from a peculiar ſtate of manners, may be leſs directly imitable than the other actions of this prince; but the good-natured temper, and diſcreet humanity which occaſioned it, ought always to be cheriſhed.

"To be a correct accountant, is a qualification which not only contributes largely to integrity and independence, but which may be allied to the moſt becoming liberality. Alfred declined no talent, however minute, which augmented his utility; and he was therefore ſcrupulouſly exact in the diſtribution and application of his yearly revenue. He ordered his officers to divide it into two general portions. Theſe portions he again ſubdivided, and appropriated each diviſion to a peculiar and inalienable ſervice."

We ſhall omit the ſpecification of the different allotments of his income, and proceed to matter more applicable to general example and imitation.

"Immortality of reputation is ſometimes, though rarely, gained by a brilliant exploſion of talents. It is oftener the reward of a perſevering and varied activity, diſplaying genius in laborious exerciſe, and a multiplicity of purſuits; but in the conteſt for fame, for which we all enliſt ourſelves, as hoping combatants, he who wiſely marſhals and moſt frugally œconomiſes his time, will uſually gain the faireſt palm. Our other acquiſitions may often know no limits, but the circle of our days is inevitably circumſcribed. Whatever we project to perform, muſt be completed within a few years; and if we aim at vaſt atchievements, we muſt employ our time with jealous avarice; we muſt uſe and appropriate every moment; ſome part the ſweet charities of life irreſiſtibly demand; ſome muſt be made ſacred to duty; with the reſidue, every mortal hope may be realized, if we ſtudy order, preciſion, and activity.

"Alfred was aware of this truth, and experienced its efficacy. He had not indeed thoſe heralds of the lapſe of time which we can make ſo minute and exact; but he was ſenſible, that to do all he projected, he muſt divide his day, and appropriate every part.

"The darkneſs of the night afforded him no natural means of meaſuring the progreſs of the revolving globe; and as clouds and rain often concealed the ſun, which is the only chronometer of uncultivated man, he was compelled to frame ſome method of marking his day into regular intervals †. Mechanics were then ſo little known, either in theory or practice, that Alfred had not the aid of this ſcience, from which moſt of our comforts, both domeſtic and political, have ariſen. He uſed a ſimple expedient: his chaplain, by his orders, procured wax, and he ordered ſeventy-two denarii of it to be made into ſix equal candles, each candle to be twelve inches long, which were ſeparately marked. Theſe candles, ſucceſſively uſed, laſted through the whole twenty-four hours, and of courſe every inch marked the lapſe of twenty minutes; but ſometimes the wind ruſhing in through the windows and doors, the numerous chinks of the walls ‡, or the ſlender covering of the tents, conſumed the candles with undue celerity. To cure this evil, which con-

* Aſſer, 65.

† The king of France had an advantage in this reſpect above Alfred; for in 807, Charlemagne was preſented by the King of Perſia with a ſuperb clock. "Horologium ex orichalco, arte mechanica mirifice compoſitum, in quo duodecim horarum curſus ad clepſydram vertebatur, cum totidem æreis pilulis, quæ ad completionem horarum decidebant et caſu ſuo ſubjectum ſibi cymbalum tinnire faciebant; additis in eodem ejuſdem numeri equitibus qui per 12 feneſtras completis horis exibant et impulſu egreſſionis ſuæ totidem feneſtras quæ prius erant apertæ, claudebant." Annales Car. Mag. Aſtron. p. 35. Reuberi.

‡ This is curious language of a royal palace.

fuſed

fuſed his calculation, he thought ſkilfully and wiſely, ſays Aſſer* ; and the reſult of this ſkill and wiſdom was the invention of lanthorns. He found that the white horn became pellucid like glaſs †, and with this and wood, a caſe for his candle was (mirabiliter) admirably made. By theſe ſchemes, which our clocks and watches make us deride, he obtained what he wanted, an exact admeaſurement of the lapſe of time. We have not a correct detail of its appropriation. Aſſer's general ſtatement, that he conſecrated half his time to God, gives no diſtinct idea, becauſe we find, that his liberal mind, in the diſtribution of his revenue, thought, that to apportion money for a ſchool was devoting it to the Supreme. Malmſbury's account is, that one-third of the natural day and night was given to ſleep and refreſhment; one-third to the affairs of his kingdom; and one-third to thoſe duties which he conſidered as ſacred ‡. This indiſtinct ſtatement cannot now be amplified.

"The impreſſions which influence the human conduct, change almoſt with every generation. Opinions, and even actions, have their faſhions as well as manners. We love novelty, and are eager to embrace it without much ſolicitude, whether folly or propriety be its companion.

"We feel, that by many changes we have improved our nature. By the paſſion, ſometimes happy, for what is new, by the hope ever ſpringing of amending our condition, we have immerged ſo far from barbarian life, we have atchieved ſuch miracles, that we ſcarcely ſeem the progeny of the ſavage pirates, our anceſtors.

"The revolutions of our mind are not confined to our taſte, our ſciences, or our governments. We ſometimes extend them to our virtues; we have even witneſſed attempts to change the very pillars on which ſociety has been founded. The happineſs of man trembled at the effort; but the wiſdom of ſociety, by checking the frantic labour, has preſerved it from deſtruction.

"When ignorance clouds the world with her raven wing, no virtue can endeavour to gain a predominance in our actions; but its kindred vice follows cloſe in its footſtep, uſurps its appearances, ſeduces its votaries, and daringly ſeizes upon the government of man. Thus Roman patriotiſm was dethroned by its vile mimic Roman ambition; thus the ſick-fancies of capricious luxury uſurp the influence of intellectual refinement and moral delicacy; thus piety, the native flower of the uncorrupted heart, has loſt much of its influence upon mankind, becauſe falſe and depraving ſuperſtition has arrogated its name, aſſumed its language, and, by abominable frauds and loathſome habits, has enſlaved and almoſt brutified the world.

"But wiſdom diſdains to be governed by the paſſions of the day. Though it diſcerns that benefits may accrue from the temporary reign of ſcepticiſm, it does not therefore wed it. Though it acknowledges with undiſguiſed indignation, the degrading miſeries of ſuperſtition, and congratulates human nature, that it has broken her cruel bonds, it can ſelect and cheriſh true, unaffected, honourable, rational piety; it can eſteem it where it appears in its genuine lovelineſs; it can praiſe it as the friend of man, as the beſt monitor of virtue, the ſweeteſt comforter of diſtreſs.

"But whatever may be the ultimate determination of ſociety on this feeling, let us ſo far reſpect that great character whoſe life has inveſted our nation with a glory that will never be extinguiſhed, as to read without impatience or diſdain, that Alfred made it a principal feature in his life; by other men piety may have been taken up as a maſk, or worn as a habit; by Alfred it was applied to its great and proper uſe, to the correction of immorality, to the advancement of virtue, and to the encouragement of knowledge.

"Alfred, like other men, inherited the paſſions and frailties of mortality; he felt immoral tendencies prevalent in his conſtitution, and he found that he could not reſtrain his voluptuous deſires. With this experience mankind in general reſt ſatisfied; they feel themſelves prompted to vicious gratifications, they take the tendencies of nature as their excuſe, and they freely indulge.

* Conſilio quæ artificioſe atque ſapienter invento, p. 68.
† Aſſer, 67.
‡ Malmſbury, 45.

"But

"But the mind of Alfred ſoon emancipated itſelf from ſuch ſophiſtry; he diſdained to palter with his moral ſenſe; he knew that his propenſities were immoral; and though a prince, he determined not to be their ſlave.

"The power of his reaſon he found to be inadequate. Ah! when the ſenſibility of paſſion begins to glow, how often has reaſon treacherouſly ſurrendered to the invaders ſhe ſhould have baffled. Amid the ſeductive viſions of voluptuous appetite, the mind too frequently imbibes all their impreſſions, and ſinks into treaſonable alliance with the foe.

"To ſubdue his degrading tendencies, Alfred had recourſe to the aids of religion. His honoured friend aſſures us, that to protect himſelf from vice, he roſe alone at the firſt dawn of day, and privately viſited churches and their ſhrines, for the ſake of prayer. There, long proſtrate, he beſought the great moral legiſlator to ſtrengthen his good intentions; ſo ſincere was his virtuous determination, that he even implored the diſpenſation of ſome affliction which he could ſupport, and which would not, like blindneſs or leproſy, make him uſeleſs and contemptible in ſociety, as an affluent to his virtue. With frequent and earneſt devotion, he preferred this requeſt; and when at no long interval the diſorder of the ficus came upon him, he welcomed its occurrence, and converted it to a moral utility, though it attacked him ſeverely*. However variouſly with our preſent habits we may appreciate the remedy with which Alfred uſed to combat his too ardent paſſions, we cannot refuſe our applauſe to his magnanimity. His abhorrence of vice, his zeal for practical virtue, would do honour to any private man of the moſt regular habits; but in a prince chartered to indulge, by the diſhoneſt flattery and ſeductive examples inſeparable from his ſtation, it was noble beyond applauſe †.

"We will cloſe our account of Alfred's moral character by one ſhining trait. An author who lived at the period of the Norman conqueſt, in mentioning ſome of the preceding kings with ſhort appropriate epithets, names Alfred, with the ſimple but expreſſive addition of "the Truth-teller ‡."

A Diſſertation on [illegible]'s Public Conduct concludes the ſecond Volume.

The Third commences with the Reign of Edward the Elder, and detains us on Athelſtan, Edmund the Elder, Edred, (and herein a Life of Dunſtan), Edwy, or Edwin, Edgar, Edward the Martyr, Etheldred, Edmund Ironſide, Canute, Harold, Hardicanute, Edward the Confeſſor, and Harold the Second, in whoſe reign the Norman Conqueſt took place, and with that event the Anglo-Saxon dynaſty terminated. "A new race of ſovereigns then ſeized the Engliſh ſceptre; and conſequently with the Battle of Haſtings this compoſition naturally terminates in its political hiſtory."

Thus we have briefly (for our limits forbid us to do more) traced an outline of the work before us; which exhibits a laborious attention, and depth of reſearch, that are highly honourable to the author, who is at once a moraliſt and an hiſtorian. The ſtyle in which it is written, is pleaſing and appropriate; diffident in conjecture, modeſt and candid in criticiſm; light in parts of little prominence, and vigorous in impaſſioned deſcription. A captious critic or ſevere pedant might, indeed, point out paſſages, wherein ſometimes the inſertion of a particle or two, at others a verbal tranſpoſition, might perhaps give additional force to a ſentence, or better round a period; and theſe may be worth Mr. Turner's attention in a future Edition (to which we think a work of ſo much excellence and importance muſt haſten); but they are of ſo rare occurrence, and of ſo little comparative conſequence, that, grateful for the pleaſure that we have received, we ſhall forbear to point them out, and thereby avoid the imputation

* Aſſer, 41, 42.

† This habit of devotion continued with him through life. Aſſer, 44.

‡ Hermanni miracula Edmundi ſcript. circa 1070. MS. Cotton Library Tiberius, B 2. It follows Abbo's life of this king. It is very beautifully written. P. 21. he ſays, "Elneredi Veridici" In his epithets of the kings, he ſeems to have cloſely followed their traditional biography, for he calls Edred, "debilis pedibus," which is a very marking trait.

of

of hypercriticiſm.—We muſt not conclude without obſerving, that the Notes to the Work are copious, curious, and important."

Of the intended Fourth Volume, we find the following mention:

"To complete the Anglo-Saxon hiſtory, a review of their laws, manners, government, literature, and religion, will be requiſite. May not the progreſs of the human mind from barbariſm to knowledge be viewed in epitome in the hiſtory of every nation which has undergone this happy progreſs? It is the Author's intention, in this third part of his Work, to exhibit the gradual advances of the Anglo-Saxon intellect; to diſplay the ſavage pirate ſlowly ameliorating into the civilized, moral, and ſcientific man. But this attempt will be peculiarly difficult; much illuſion of conjecture muſt be guarded againſt; many little traits muſt be collected, without which the picture cannot be completed, and conſequently ſome time muſt elapſe before the performance can venture to approach the public eye." J.

The Hiſtory of the Maroons, from their Origin to the Eſtabliſhment of their Chief Tribe at Sierra Leone: including the Expedition to Cuba, for the purpoſe of procuring Spaniſh Chaſſeurs; and the State of the Iſland of Jamaica for the laſt Ten Years: with a Succinct Hiſtory of the Iſland previous to that Period. By R. C. Dallas, Eſq. 2 Volumes. 8vo.

THE well merited literary reputation which this Gentleman has acquired by various compoſitions on uſeful and entertaining ſubjects, led us to hope, and our expectations have not been diſappointed, that the preſent work would give him additional credit with the public. It muſt, however, be admitted that the Hiſtory of the Maroons is a confined ſubject, not likely to arreſt the attention of thoſe who are neither politically nor commercially concerned or intereſted in what paſſes in the remote colony of Jamaica. Yet ſome of the occurrences related, are of an uncommon nature, and being connected with the great intereſts of the mother country, furniſh ample matter for ſerious reflexion, and conduce to the improvement of the morals, religion and happineſs of the Iſland; the circumſtantial account that is given of the Maroon wars in particular, may be of uſe in preventing ſimilar diſaſters, by turning the minds of the Coloniſts to the interior ſecurity of the country, and to obtaining a thorough knowledge of the relations and government of the various claſſes of its inhabitants.

The very candid and intelligent diſcuſſion, by far the beſt ever publiſhed, of the great queſtion, whether, on the principles of humanity, as well as of ſound policy, the *ſlave trade* ſhould be aboliſhed in the Britiſh Colonies, muſt be highly gratifying to members of parliament, and to the merchants of London and Liverpool, who are deeply engaged in the Weſt India trade, and in the final deciſion by the Imperial Parliament.

Our author informs us in his preface, that having formerly reſided ſome years in the Iſland of Jamaica, the ſubjects are far from being new to him, and, with the aſſiſtance that has been afforded him, he flatters himſelf, he may with confidence lay it before the public. "It is of the execution alone, I am diffident. The reader who has been accuſtomed to the pure diction of a Robertſon, and the energetic ſtyle of a Gibbon, becomes nice in the language of hiſtory; whoever pretends to tread in their paths, ſhould remember their powers, and fully weigh their own: therefore, although my taſk is of an hiſtorical nature, I was ready to perſuade myſelf that it was one that did not require all the dignity of hiſtory, and I was glad to take ſhelter under the eaſe and familiarity of epiſtolary writing." This is a very modeſt apology for the form into which he has thrown the narrative of the public tranſactions of the government of Jamaica, and the judicious remarks he has made on the ſtate of the Iſland. But as we are no friends to unneceſſary apologies, we ſhall, in the firſt place, recommend to Mr. Dallas to bear in mind, on future occaſions, the opinion of that great maſter of eloquence, *Cicero*, who ſays—*Hiſtoria quoque modo ſcripta delectat*, and ſecondly, we ſhall lay before our readers a ſpecimen of his own ſtyle, in proof of his having given himſelf unneceſſary trouble in making the ſaid apology.

Senſibly

Senſibly ſtruck with the affecting picture he has drawn of events recent in our remembrance, and in which every ſubject of the United Kingdom of Great and Ireland was more or leſs intereſted; the writer of this review, conſidering it as a precious hiſtorical ſketch, worthy of being preſerved in a ſituation detached from the body of the work, will make no apology for engrafting it on the ſtock of the European Magazine, confiding in the author's liberality of ſentiment for approbation of his conduct. "The magnitude of the objects which have engaged the attention of the world during the laſt *thirteen years*; the revolution of empires; the deſtruction of ſtates; the extinction of whole claſſes of men; the alteration of eſtabliſhed cuſtoms; the ſacrifice of millions of lives; the general convulſions throughout the earth; the terrific, though unavailing ambition of groveling upſtarts; the unnatural policy and feeble efforts of the moſt powerful governments; the wonderful exploits of Britiſh arms in every quarter of the globe; the return of France to the abſolute authority, and the extraordinary feats and good fortune of the man who, big with the intent of *Cæſar* croſſing the Rubicon at the head of the flower of the Roman armies, croſſed the Mediterranean without a ſoldier, and ſeized upon the French empire; have accuſtomed the minds of men to gigantic contemplations.—We have ſeen a pious and beneficent Monarch periſh on a ſcaffold; another, virtuous, ardent, and heroic, publicly aſſaſſinated *; a third, privately put to death †; a fourth and fifth, chaſed from their capitals ‡; and a Sovereign Pontiff torn from St. Peter's chair, hurried into foreign lands, and dying in captivity; a Queen bereft of her crown, thruſt in tatters into a common jail amongſt the vileſt criminals, kept awhile alive on the ſorrieſt food, and at laſt, with an heroic firmneſs becoming a Queen, yielding her life to the public inſtrument of execution. We have ſeen a chain of oppoſed armies extending from the north to the ſouth of Europe; the navy of a ſmall iſland blockading all the poſts of all the maritime powers of Europe; a Ruſſian iſſuing from his frozen region, chaſing victorious armies before him through Italy, and ſcowering the Alps; and an Engliſhman blowing up navies, one after the other, beneath the line and at the pole; in fine, we have ſeen all the paſſions in a tempeſt, and nature herſelf ſtruggling againſt the chaos which threatened her deſtruction. Such is the introductory opening to Vol. I., which commences with a ſuccinct Hiſtory of Jamaica, from its firſt diſcovery by Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1494, to the period of the French Revolution, which of courſe includes the conqueſt of the iſland by the Engliſh, who took it from the Spaniards in the year 1655, and its firſt ſettlement as an Engliſh colony. This firſt diviſion of the work, compiled by a friend, from the beſt authorities, (Mr. Dallas being prevented by a domeſtic affliction), affords nothing new; but the preſent work would not have been complete, without the aſſiſtance from the pen of Mr. Cutting, of Boſton in America. The only point which ſtands connected with the ſubſequent hiſtory of the Maroons, is the following conciſe account of their origin:—"D'Oyley, the Governor of Jamaica, under Cromwell, having defeated and driven from the Iſland, the laſt Spaniſh General who attempted to recover it for the crown of Spain, ſurrounded a party of the ſlaves, ſpared and employed them in diſcovering and diſlodging a part of the Spaniſh forces that remained on the iſland; but notwithſtanding all his prudence, the ſlaves that ſtill remained unſubdued in the fortreſſes of the woods and mountains, attached to the Spaniſh and hoſtile to the Engliſh ſettlers, continued to be troubleſome, and, at times, formidable. The remnant of theſe fugitives, after D'Oyley had extorted a form of ſubmiſſion from a part of their leaders, through the expert audacity of a band of Buccaneers whom he employed to hunt them in their ſtrong holds, were not ſubdued or exterminated. Numbers of them eluded their purſuers, ſpurned ſubmiſſion, and were nurtured in ſpoliation and miſchief. The maſs of this reſidue being from time to time reinforced by other runaway ſlaves, became roots of the Maroon tribes, with whom Governor Trelawny, more than half a

* The late King of Sweden. † Paul I. Emperor of Ruſſia.
‡ The Kings of Sardinia and of Naples.

century afterwards, condeſcended to treat, and choſe to pacify, becauſe he found it impracticable to vanquiſh or civilize them." We have alſo to notice, an intereſting account of the Buccaneers, who made themſelves conſpicuous in America in the ſeventeenth century.

We come now to Letter I., which unfolds the plan of the Hiſtory of the Maroons, and treats of ſuch public meaſures of the government of Jamaica as are more immediately connected with it at the commencement of the French revolution. The correſpondence is ſuppoſed to be carried on by Mr. Dallas, and his eſteemed friend, the Honourable William Dawes Quarrell, of his Majeſty's Privy Council, of the iſland of Jamaica, to whom the work is dedicated, "who had an important ſhare in the tranſactions related in it, and who furniſhed him with a large portion of its materials."

About the time of the commencement of the French revolution, Jamaica after having been devaſtated for a ſucceſſion of years by hurricanes, thoſe ſcourges of the American Archipelago, was enjoying tranquillity and a degree of proſperity it had never before attained. Abundant crops and great demands in Europe for Weſt Indian produce, cauſed the iſland to flouriſh, enriching the planter and merchant. Every thing was favourable to the country. The proofs of this ſtatement are given in the great produce of the ſtaple commodities of the iſland, and the vaſt increaſe of its exports to Europe, and of its imports of Britiſh manufactures, and foreign merchandize. The population of the iſland at the cloſe of the year 1788, was computed to be 291,400, of whom 30,000 were whites, 10,000 free Negroes and people of colour, 1400 Maroons, and 250,000 ſlaves. The Militia conſiſted of about 7 or 8000 effective men; and there were in the iſland about 2000 regular troops.

A moral amendment in the ſtate of the Negroes had begun to take place, previous to the examination of the ſubject of the ſlave trade in parliament: the inveſtigation of it, with a view to its total abolition, and a general emancipation of the ſlaves in all the Britiſh ſettlements, happened at a time when the new philoſophy was producing the moſt miſchievous effects, and when a general diſpoſition to arraign the conduct of rulers and ſuperiors in the beſt regulated governments, manifeſted itſelf in the lower orders of the people in England. Then it was, that the planters were charged with every thing horrible. On their part, they began to reflect, and to aſk themſelves, if they really were ſuch monſters as they were repreſented by the writers and orators of Great Britain. All who had received a liberal education, were acquitted by their conſcience; they were incapable of barbarity, but they perceived that the charges were not unfounded. In reperuſing the laws of the iſland, they diſcovered that they were inadequate to the protection of the Negroes againſt mercileſs maſters and managers. Since that time, not only a general reprobation of cruelty has been the language of the Weſt Indian, but a law was paſſed in Jamaica in an early part of the French revolution, by which the former laws relative to ſlavery were repealed, and a code conſolidating the milder regulations of the old ſyſtem, with additional improvements, was eſtabliſhed. Here, conſidering the critical ſituation of public affairs in Europe, the diſcuſſion of ſo delicate a ſubject by the Britiſh parliament ſhould have been poſtponed till the determination of the war with France. Inſtead of this, it was unremittingly purſued in every ſeſſion, and diſturbed the tranquillity of Jamaica, by exciting diſcontents and murmurings amongſt the Negroes, deluded by the hopes of ſpeedy emancipation.

In the next place, the diſaſtrous Britiſh expedition to St. Domingo, contributed to the reverſal of the good fortune of Jamaica, for it drained the iſland of the troops that were to protect the inhabitants, and it gave birth to the French proclamation aboliſhing all manner of ſlavery. Theſe circumſtances conclude the firſt Letter, and in the ſecond, the author reſumes the early part of the hiſtory of the Maroons, and relates the progreſs of the inſurrections, depredations, and open wars carried on by them againſt the Engliſh planters and other white inhabitants, under their firſt Chief *Juan de Bolas*; and his ſucceſſor, *Cudjoe*, a bold, ſkilful, and enterpriſing man, who concentered their whole force, which had before wandered in gangs, and, on aſſuming the command, appointed

pointed his brothers *Accompong* and *Johnny* leaders under him, and *Cuffee* and *Quao* ſubordinate Captains. This corps of Maroons carried on their depredations for a long ſeries of years on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, and rendered every attempt to ſettle near them, impracticable. Ineffectual efforts were made to ſubdue them; and they remained a rallying point for all who were diſpoſed to quit a ſtate of labour, and to increaſe their body: thus they were joined from time time, by a number of ſlaves, principally thoſe imported from the *Coromantee* country, a people inured to war on the coaſt of Africa.

"The grand object of a Maroon chief in war, was to take a ſtation in ſome glen, or, as it is called in the Weſt Indies, a cockpit, encloſed by rocks and mountains nearly perpendicular, and to which the only practicable entrance is by a very narrow defile. From the firſt cockpit there is a ſucceſſion of them, running from eaſt to weſt, on a line in which they are paſſable from one to the other, though with more or leſs difficulty. There are alſo parallel lines of cockpits; but as their ſides are often perpendicular, from fifty to eighty feet, a paſſage from one line to another is ſcarcely to be found practicable to any but a Maroon. The northern aſpect is commonly the ſteepeſt, and often a ſolid perpendicular rock, ſo that if the oppoſite aſcent were practicable, to deſcend into the parallel line would be impoſſible. Such are the natural fortifications in which the Maroons ſecured themſelves in times of danger, and from which it has been ever found ſo difficult to diſlodge them."

At length, the principal perſons of the country wearied out with their continual depredations, and ſeeing that force after force had been employed in vain to ſubdue them, petitioned Governor Trelawny to offer them terms of peace, which were accepted, and the treaty concluded March 1, 1738.

A deſcription of old Cudjoe's perſon, to correſpond with an engraving of the interview between him and Dr. Ruſſell, forming the Frontiſpiece to this Volume, and the articles of the peace, terminate this letter.

A ſtrong party under Quao, called the windward Maroons, were not included in the treaty with Cudjoe: the march of a detachment of regulars and militia to diſcover their town, and to negotiate a peace with them; and a deſcription of the Maroon towns, of their perſons, government, manners, &c. are the ſubjects of Letters III. and IV. The population of the Maroons, it appears, had rapidly increaſed. The number that ſurrendered in the year 1738 and 1739, did not amount to 600; in the year 1770, they conſiſted of 885 men, women, and children; in the year 1773, they were 1028; and in the year 1788, had increaſed to about 1400.

In the next letter, we enter upon the laſt war, in which the cauſes are ſtated which produced it; and all the occurences during its progreſs are minutely detailed in the ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth letters; the latter concludes the correſpondence in the firſt volume, and brings the reader to the tranſactions of the year 1795, when the Earl of Balcarras was Governor, who marched in perſon againſt the Maroons; when Colonel Fitch, a brave Officer, was killed, and General Walpole was appointed to ſucceed him in the command of the forces deſtined to act againſt them; in fine, when, for near five months, they had defied the whole force of the iſland, and ſome of the beſt troops in his Majeſty's ſervice; when many valuable lives had been loſt in the conteſt, while ſcarcely a rebel had fallen—and every man who had a ſtake in the country, every inhabitant of the colony, felt an alarm, and was anxious for a termination of the war—at length a new and extraordinary meaſure was taken, which contributed to bring it to an unexpected concluſion. The account of this event we reſerve for a review of the ſecond volume. M.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Female Biography; or, Memoirs of illuſtrious and celebrated Women of all Ages and Countries. Alphabetically arranged by Mary Hays. Six Volumes. 12mo.

ASEDULOUS attention has been given of late years to the improvement of the education of young females, in ſchools of eſtabliſhed reputation throughout the United Kingdom; and much praiſe is due to Mrs. Chapone, Mrs.

Mrs. Hannah More, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Trimmer, and other celebrated writers and governeſſes, who have contributed by their literary labours, or by their powerful example, to the amendment of the old ſyſtem, ſo deſervedly exploded.

The introduction of Geography and Chronology, which Lord Cheſterfield juſtly calls "the Eyes of Hiſtory;" and of Hiſtory itſelf in the moſt convenient form to render it attractive, being deſtined to occupy only its due proportion in the circles of elegant acquirements, we mean by judicious abridgements, merits the grateful acknowledgments of liberal-minded parents and guardians. We have therefore contemplated with pleaſure, and do earneſtly recommend the abridgements of Ancient and Modern Hiſtory by Dr. Mavor, the precurſor of the preſent work, planned and publiſhed by the ſame active and enterprizing bookſeller *.

Biography muſt ever be conſidered as a valuable branch of Hiſtory, where the recorded lives are connected with the tranſactions of civil ſociety, and ſet before the riſing generation bright examples of patriotic heroiſm, of public virtue, of ſound morals, and of pure religion. Such are the great majority of the lives contained in theſe volumes; but we ſhould not do juſtice to the public, if we did not notice the frivolity of a few, which have no claim whatever to a place, in a collection calculated "for the advancement of the fair ſex in the grand ſcale of rational and ſocial exiſtence." It will not require the diſcernment "of the well informed critic," for the common reader will readily diſcover thoſe lives which cannot poſſibly accord with Mrs. Hay's laudable deſign, "to excite a worthier emulation than that of a rivalry for admiration, and offering daily ſacrifice at the ſhrine of faſhion, the following memorial of thoſe women whoſe endowments or whoſe conduct have reflected luſtre on the ſex, is preſented more eſpecially to the riſing generation.—I have endeavoured, in general, to ſerve the cauſe of virtue and truth." We firmly believe this was the lady's intention, but ſhe has failed by mixing droſs with ſterling ore—and we are happy to find in another part of her preface, a warrant for the liberty we intend to take in recommending a retrenchment of the work in a future edition, or the ſubſtitution of other meritorious characters.—"I ſhall receive with patience, nay, more, with thankfulneſs, the corrections of the candid and experienced critic, whoſe art I equally reverence and eſteem."

The preſent Review is confined to the two firſt Volumes; the ſame courſe ſhall be obſerved with reſpect to the third and fourth, which it is propoſed to examine and report with candour in our next, and the two laſt Volumes, in our Review department for the month of Auguſt; a decided proof of the high eſteem in which we hold the work, independent of the defects we intend to point out, and which we might have paſſed over, if a well founded opinion of its general merit had not perſuaded us, that a new edition will be ſoon called for by the numerous encouragers of this claſs of uſeful literature.

Should the ſix volumes be reduced to four in conſequence of our advice, let the fair Editor bear in mind, that the celebrated *Richardſon* ſubmitted to have his moral tale of *Clariſſa Harlowe* curtailed from 28 to 8 volumes. We have ſtill another improvement to offer, an arrangement in claſſical inſtead of alphabetical order. By adopting the former in future, public and private characters may be ſeparately conſidered as affording two diſtinct ſubjects of uſeful and entertaining information, the firſt illuſtrating univerſal hiſtory, the ſecond exhibiting examples for imitation, of the talents and virtues ſuited to private ſtations. In the alphabetical arrangement, the great and the little, the good and the inſignificant, not to ſay the cenſurable, are linked together, like good and bad neighbours.

We highly approve the annexation of the authorities which have been conſulted in compoſing the preſent work; they muſt not, however, be admitted as an excuſe for the inſertion of ſome lines, that with more propriety might have been omitted.

In the life of *Abaſſa*, the firſt, in Vol. I, for inſtance, we cannot diſcern any thing worthy of imitation, or even of particular notice; and the principal incident is not of a very delicate nature. It was a proper article for the *General*

* R. Phillips, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Biographical Dictionary, and for the hiſtorical notes to *Madame de Genlis' Knights of the Swan*; but we cannot think *Les Femmes Celébrées* an authority for Mrs. Hay to have followed; and in fact, ſhe has herſelf given us the life of Giaffer, from the two other reſpectable authorities, rather than that of Abaſſa, concerning whom we have only a tranſlation of a few objectionable lines attributed to her.

Agrippina the younger, the mother of Nero the Roman Tyrant, is thus introduced—"an example of the diſquietude and miſery which ariſes out of the perverſion of great talents, can be neither uninſtructive nor uſeleſs." We defy the wit of woman to diſcover in tracing this infamous character "from the earlier periods of life, to the lateſt hour of her exiſtence" any *great* talents, except for vices and crimes of the deepeſt dye; and we want no other authority for this aſſertion than pages 14, 15, 21, 27, 29, 31, 41, of this too long life, which indeed requires an apology,—unneceſſarily made, *in the preface*, for the extraordinary length of the well-written lives of thoſe illuſtrious women, (in the ſame rank as Agrippina,) Queen Elizabeth, and Catharine II. of Ruſſia.

The ſtory of *Athenais*, a Greek Virgin of obſcure rank, whoſe perſonal beauty and mental accompliſhments raiſed her to the imperial throne of the Greek Emperor Theodoſius, whoſe wife ſhe became, and changed her name to *Eudocia*, on her converſion from paganiſm to chriſtianity, is written in the manner our author expreſſes herſelf ſolicitous to have acquired—it is diſtinguiſhable "for uniformity of language, the ſtyle is clear, correct, and harmonious;" the ſubject is truly intereſting, and the example animating. (See Vol. I. p. 222.) We were pleaſed to find ſeveral of the ſame deſcription in this Volume; amongſt others, the life of *Margaret Beaufort*, daughter and heireſs of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet, grandſon of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, married in the fifteenth year of her age to the Earl of Richmond, to whom ſhe bore a ſon, Henry VIIth, King of England. A Volume would ſcarcely ſuffice to contain a detail of this lady's munificent and noble actions. She was the rewarder of merit, and the benefactreſs of the diſtreſſed. In the very next page to this truly illuſtrious and pious lady, we find *Mrs. Aphara Behn*, "more celebrated for her wit and dramatic powers, than for the ſcrupulous delicacy of her productions"—a very good reaſon in ſupport of a claſſical arrangement, where ſhe may be placed in the back-ground.

The Memoirs of *Boadicea*, of *Anne Boleyn*, the unfortunate wife of Henry VIII. and mother of our renowned *Queen Elizabeth*, and of Queen Caroline, the conſort of George II. hold the firſt rank in the liſt of illuſtrious Britiſh females recorded in Vol. II. To *Calpurnia*, the virtuous and amiable wife of Julius Cæſar, occupying ſcarcely four pages, ſucceeds that of *Bianca Capello* a Venetian, who elopes from her father with *Pietro Bonaventuri*, a young Florentine, having firſt ſecured, as a dowry, a ſet of jewels belonging to her father, by whom ſhe had been kept in ſtrict confinement, conformable to the Venetian cuſtom with reſpect to young women of noble families; "but bolts and bars," ſays our author, "are but feeble obſtacles when oppoſed to paſſion, which, ingenious to circumvent, and fertile in reſource, burſts the trammels of authority, and overleaps, without difficulty, the barriers of external reſtraint." Surely Mrs. Hays had forgot that ſhe was profeſſedly writing to excite laudable emulation in the hearts of young women! Scenes of the moſt criminal intrigues, of artifice, perfidy, and infidelity, fill almoſt every page of the ſcandalous Memoirs of this Venetian lady, extended to an extraordinary length, founded on no other authority but a life of Bianco Capello tranſlated from the German, and for no better reaſon than that, in the end, ſhe became the wife of *Franciſco de Medicis*, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, who, though a married man, had ſeduced her from her huſband, and had lived with her publicly as his miſtreſs; and her conduct in other reſpects rendered her odious, and deteſted by the Florentines.

Catharine of *Arragon*, the virtuous and pious wife of the tyrannical Henry VIII. deſerved more circumſtantial details, and afforded ſcope for inſtructive moral reflections, whilſt the life of Catharine de Medicis, the ambitious and cruel mother of the imbecile Charles IX. King of France, and regent of the kingdom during his minority: at whoſe inſtigation the dreadful maſſacre of the French proteſtants, begun

at

at Paris in the nights of the Feſtival of St. Bartholomew, attended with circumſtances of the moſt horrid cruelty, was perpetrated, and by her means extended throughout the kingdom, whereby 70,000 innocent perſons fell victims to the bigotry and vengeance of this wretched woman; does ſuch a character deſerve a conſiderable portion in a Volume of female Biography, compoſed for the improvement of the minds of Britiſh ladies? An anſwer muſt be given in the negative, by all well diſpoſed readers. The remainder, nearly one third of this Volume, and a part of the third, are devoted to the long life of Catharine II. the late Empreſs of Ruſſia, which will be further noticed in our next.

(To be continued in our next.)

The Progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery, from the earlieſt Period to the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century; forming an extenſive Syſtem of Hydrography. By James Stanier Clarke, F.R.S. Chaplain to the Prince, and Vicar of Preſton. Vol. I. 4to.

(*Continued from Page* 362.)

BEFORE we reſume the pleaſing and very intereſting taſk of reviewing this work of uncommon merit and originality, we think it neceſſary to inform our readers, that the ſize of the volume before us exceeds what, in the prevailing mode of making books of late years, might have been ſpread into *three*. The quantity and value of the materials being fully ſufficient for that purpoſe; if the Author had followed the example of ſome hiſtorians, his predeceſſors, of high renown in the annals of modern Britiſh literature. We therefore think it no more than a duty incumbent on us, and we hope our brother Reviewers will be of the ſame opinion, thus publicly to commend the liberality which appears in the arrangement of this publication; the volume conſiſting of no leſs than 984 pages, of which more than one half, including the numerous notes, are cloſely printed from a ſmall type. The well-founded complaint of foreigners of the dearneſs of our moſt uſeful books, is in this inſtance removed.

We have another object in view, in making this preliminary obſervation, which is, to juſtify the continuance of our review through another month, ſince we do not remember to have found more ample materials to gratify curioſity, and, at the ſame time, to convey uſeful information to their readers, in any ſimilar work extended to three volumes, than in this firſt diviſion of our Author's comprehenſive plan.

The ſubjects of our preſent review are, *firſt*, Illuſtrations of Modern Commercial Hiſtory to the Beginning of the Fifteenth Century, connected with the Progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery. *Secondly*, Conſideration of the Riſe and Progreſs of Maritime Intereſts, as cheriſhed by the different Monarchs of *Portugal*, to the Reign of John I., Father of the illuſtrious Prince Henry, Duke of Viſco, the great Patron of Diſcovery. This portion of the hiſtory is compriſed in Chapter I. and ſubdivided into two Sections.

The firſt Section opens with the following reflections: "To illuſtrate the courſe of the renovated ſpirit for Maritime Diſcovery, which, during the more remote periods of modern hiſtory that preceded the *fifteenth* century, cheered the gloom that had chilled or overſhadowed the commercial genius of Europe, is the arduous taſk I ſhall next perform. Looking forward with a becoming diffidence of my own abilities, and feeling a reſpectful anxiety for the ſuffrage, or gratified peruſal, of my readers. We have contemplated the progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery from the remoteſt ages; and having beheld its devious or uncertain courſe, ſtruggling with ſurrounding obſtacles in the confined limits of the ancient world, which the ſuperior mind of Alexander firſt attempted to paſs; have ſeen its benign ſpirit ſink amidſt the more than Egyptian darkneſs into which the irruption of the Northern hordes plunged the nations both of Europe and Aſia. The rude and deſtructive clans that poured in from Scandinavia and the Cimbrian Cherſoneſus, came, like the viſitation of Divine wrath at Babel, to confound the language of all the earth, and to ſcatter its different nations. Human pride and vanity were thus arreſted in their career; but at the ſame inſtant,

an awful pauſe was formed in the hiſtory of mankind: *theſe were times*, ſays *Rymer*, in the dedication of his third volume of the *Fœdera, of great ſtruggle and diſorder all over Europe, and the darkeſt period of times.*—Perhaps it was an interval of repoſe, which infinite wiſdom had decreed for the reſtleſs mind of man: like the long, dreary night of winter, it preceded diſcoveries of the moſt momentous conſequence, which the enſuing day of ſcience has diſplayed. The compaſs encouraged the mariner to leave the ſhore, and truſt his ſpreading canvas to the wind: aſtronomy taught him to detect its variations, to determine the correct ſituation of countries that were hitherto but imperfectly known; and by what courſe the expectation of hope, as it led him onward through unfrequented ſeas, might be gratified with the faireſt proſpect of aggrandiſement or renown."

Our Author then takes a curſory view of the maritime States of Europe at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and finds that Conſtantinople took the lead; that city, above all places, was well adapted, by its ſituation, to preſerve or renew, during more than two centuries, the commercial intercourſe which ſubſiſted between Exrope and Aſia, after the port of Alexandria had been ſhut to the Europeans by the Arabs. The factors who ſupplied the Greeks having purchaſed their goods of the caravans that travelled from India through Candahar into Perſia, expoſed them for ſale at the great fairs on the frontiers of the two empires; a conſiderable part, alſo, of the Indian commerce, carried on by the Northern routes, and the Caſpian Sea, found its way to Conſtantinople. The Italians alſo, particularly thoſe of *Amalphi* and Venice, eſtabliſhed an intercourſe with the Greek cities for the ſpices of India, and were ſoon imitated by the inhabitants of Marſeilles: thus the lucrative trade of India centered, for a conſiderable time, in the Conſtantinopolitan or Greek empire; until the Venetians, finding the aſcendancy which the Genoeſe had obtained at Conſtantinople, obtained the ſanction of the Pope to conclude a treaty of commerce with the infidel ſubduers of Egypt; and thus ſanctioned, they reſorted to Alexandria, which the Soldan of the Mamelukes had rendered a free port, under certain reſtrictions.

"Conſtantinople affords a memorable inſtance of the gradual decline of the firſt emporium in the world, through a neglect of cheriſhing and maintaining her naval power. Venice, and afterwards Genoa, ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing a maritime force; and in the year 1453 Mahomet the Second beſieged Conſtantinople with an army of 300,000 men, and eſtabliſhed the ſeat of the Turkiſh empire in that city; by which means an intercourſe with the Eaſt reverted entirely to Venice, through the port of Alexandria. It is ſingular, that in this downfall of the great mart of Indian trade, and in the late overthrow of the tyrant of Myſore, who made ſuch powerful exertions to injure the more modern ſyſtem of European intercourſe with the Eaſt, circumſtances occur that have a ſtriking ſimilarity with each other: Conſtantinople, like Seringapatam, was taken by ſtorm, after a moſt bloody reſiſtance; and the Greek Emperor, who, like Tippoo Sultan, reſolved not to ſurvive his empire, was found under one of the gates, trampled to death by the multitude. The maritime power, extenſive territory, and great commerce, of the Genoeſe, are traced to the commencement in 1064, and its progreſſive advancement during the whole of the *thirteenth*, and part of the *fourteenth* centuries, when they held the balance of power in Europe: after ſubduing Smyrna and Piſa, clearing the Mediterranean of pirates, and overcoming the combined fleets of Venice, Arragon, and the Greek Emperor John Cantacuzene, the proſperity of Genoa gradually declined towards the year 1390, owing to inteſtine commotions.

That extenſive territory which in general is ſtyled the *Low Countries*, or *Nether-lands*, from their ſituation in reſpect to Germany, came under the dominion of the houſe of Burgundy in 1433. Its commerce was of ſuch a magnitude, that, according to an anonymous author of the *Annales Flandriæ*, no leſs than one hundred and fifty merchant ſhips were ſeen, in the year 1468, arriving at once at the port of *Sluys*, which was then the harbour of Bruges.

Of the preſent famous city of Amſterdam we have the following curious hiſtorical memoir: "It was originally, in

in 1203, a ſmall caſtle named *Amſtel*, from the river whoſe banks it defended. Some peaſants, induced by the liberality of *Giſbert*, Lord of the Caſtle, to build their cottages near its walls, began a conſiderable traffic by means of their fiſhery. Theſe labours being crowned with ſucceſs, the riſing hamlet, which had cheered the gloom of the caſtle, ſoon loſt all traces of its former poverty; the fiſhing-boats were turned into merchant-ſhips, and the fiſhermen into merchants. The new town was ſoon ſurrounded with bridges and a dyke, when the term *Dam* was added to that of *Amſtel*, ſince corruptly turned into *Amſterdam*. In the year 1469, the Netherlands had attained to ſuch a pitch of maritime ſtrength, that the Duke of Burgundy poſſeſſed the moſt formidable naval power in Europe.

Of the maritime power, diſcoveries, piracies, and invaſions, of the Northern countries called Scandinavia, more particularly of Denmark, old England had the moſt melancholy proofs, as the early periods of her hiſtory record; ſuffice it then to notice, that the Daniſh Chronicle declares the country called *Groneland*, or *Greenland*, to have been diſcovered about the year of Chriſt 770, by Norwegian navigators.

It is remarkable that the genius of France appeared late, when compared with other nations, in the progreſs of maritime diſcovery; and for this reaſon, ſays our Author, "becauſe a maritime character was never congenial with the habits and employments of its inhabitants: their minds were too volatile, and too fond of military parade, to find any charms in the plain manners and patient abiding of the mariner. The inſtitution of a *Naval Order* in France, called *the Ship and the Eſcallop Shell*, or, as it was ſometimes ſtiled, the Order of *the Ship and Double Creſcent*, was celebrated by St. Louis the founder in the year 1269; yet even this had little effect in creating a maritime ſpirit, or in rewarding what had appeared: moſt writers are of opinion, that the Order did not ſurvive the founder*.

A very conſiderable increaſe of ſtrength, however, was given to the maritime power of France in the *fifteenth century*; for in the year 1453, Charles VII. took Bourdeaux from the Engliſh, alſo the duchy of Normandy, and Aquitaine or Gaſcony. In three months, the expence of blood and treaſure which the Engliſh had laviſhed for a century was rendered of no avail; their only acquiſition that remained was the town of Calais, and the adjacent town and country of *Guines*. In 1457, the French even ventured to turn the miſeries of invaſion on their enemies; and diſtreſſed their trade, by burning the conſiderable town of *Sandwich* in Kent, and that of *Fowey* in Cornwall; but we hear no more of their maritime exploits during the period compriſed in this diviſion of Mr. Clarke's ſtupendous work.

The firſt dawn of maritime enterprize in England, in the reign of Alfred the Great, is the next ſubject of conſideration; and its progreſs is accurately carried on from authentic documents. This portion of our hiſtory includes the foundation of the ports and cities of London, Briſtol, Hull, and Newcaſtle; and the valuable teſtimony of that ancient Engliſh hiſtorian William the Monk of Malmſbury, in favour of the high character of Engliſh ſailors, ſo early as the year 1315, the reign of Edward II. *Engliſh ſhips viſit every coaſt, and Engliſh ſailors excel all others, both in the arts of navigation and in fighting:* and how nobly they have maintained this character, even to our own time, the nearly annihilated naval power of France and Spain, at this hour, "are confirmations ſtrong as proofs of holy writ!"

At the beginning of the *fifteenth* century, the commerce of England was ſo much increaſed, that in 1413 ſeveral merchant-ſhips ſailed from London to Morocco; and about the ſame era, the Engliſh firſt began to indulge an ambition of ſharing the Sovereignty of the Seas, though then ſurpaſſed by other kingdoms in maritime enterprize. A ſingular curioſity towards the cloſe of this ſection is, a poem by an anonymous author in the year 1433, termed, *The Prologue of the Proceſſe of the Libel of Engliſh Policie; exhorting all England to keepe the Sea, and namely the Narrow Sea: ſhewing what Profite commeth thereof, and alſo what Worſhip and Saluation to England and to all Engliſhmen.* Our

* A wooden cut of the collar and pendant ſhip, with an explanatory note, will be found at p. 32 and 33 of Chapter I. Sect. I.

Author

Author gives ſeveral extracts from the quaint rhymes of this commercial prologue, as applicable to his ſubject; what the poet means by the *Libel* of Engliſh Policie, appears by the title of one part of it, which is called, *Woful Complaint of Lacke of Navie if need come*; and the exhortation ſhews that the policy of the troubleſome and unfortunate reign of Henry VI. tended to the diminution, inſtead of an increaſe, of naval ſtrength. This poem is preſerved in Hakluyt's Voyages, black letter, Vol. I. from whom the extracts are made.

We now enter upon Section II. which relates the riſe of the maritime kingdom of Portugal, and all the occurrences of the naval and commercial hiſtory of the Portugueſe previous to the reign of John I. with which our preſent review will conclude. It is very extraordinary, as our Author juſtly obſerves, "that no Engliſh writer of eminence has hitherto illuſtrated a ſubject of ſo much importance to a maritime kingdom as the riſe and fall of this commercial power:" he likewiſe quotes the following paſſage from Mickle's introduction to his tranſlation of *Camoen's* celebrated Portugueſe poem on commerce, entitled, the *Luſiad*: "No leſſon can be of greater national importance than the hiſtory of the riſe and fall of a commercial empire. The view of what advantages were acquired; and what might have been ſtill added; the means by which ſuch empire might have continued, and the errors by which it was loſt; are as particularly conſpicuous in the naval and commercial hiſtory of Portugal, as if Providence had intended to give a laſting example to mankind—and let us add, there never was a time more favourable than the preſent for filling up this vacuum in our hiſtorical ſcience, ſince the preſent degradation of Portugal muſt impreſs the leſſon with double force.

"The fertile banks of the rivers *Minho* and *Duoro* were the boundaries of a province of *Caſtile*, whence the kingdom of Portugal gradually aroſe to give laws to the ſubmiſſive realms of India, and to direct the courſe of its European commerce. On the variety of rich hiſtorical treaſure contained in this ſection, we forbear to enlarge, it being our intention to recommend, not to purloin from, works of diſtinguiſhed merit: it only remains, therefore, to point out the principal contents, *viz.* the origin of the name of the kingdom—the adventures and marriage of Count Henry, a Portugueſe Nobleman, with the daughter of Alphonſo the Sixth, King of Leon and Caſtile, from whom he obtained, as her dower, the frontier province to the ſouth of the Minho; with the privilege of enlarging the narrow boundaries of his domain by the further expulſion of the Moors. The Count had fought gallantly under the banners of Alphonſo: thus did the infant kingdom of Portugal receive from chivalry its firſt Governor.

Camoens, as he muſt have had acceſs to many authorities now loſt, or not generally known, our Author obſerves, is juſtly entitled to the confidence of the hiſtorian, and on this account he often introduces him to his readers, gives in a note an affecting abridgement of his life, and thinks "it would be well worthy of our Eaſt India Company, or the Board of Controul, to give a new and elegant edition of *their* commercial poet, and his elegant tranſlator.

Alphonſo Henry, the worthy ſucceſſor of the Count his father, was the firſt King, having received that title from his victorious ſoldiers on the field of battle, in extending his dominions, and was crowned at Lamego A. D. 1145. During his reign, the firſt information relative to the eaſtern parts of Aſia was communicated to him by *Rabbi Benjamin*, a *Jew of Tudela*, a town in Navarre, whoſe travels are circumſtantially detailed. The travels of John de Plano Caſpini, a Franciſcan friar, at the head of a miſſion of monks ſent by Pope Innocent the IVth to arreſt the alarming ſucceſſes of the Tartars, proved ultimately beneficial to Europe, as it tended to procure information reſpecting the remote provinces of Aſia, and to further the progreſs of maritime diſcovery, very properly fall in with this part of its hiſtory in the reign of Sancho the IId, King of Portugal, about the year 1223. Further diſcoveries by the travels of *Friar William de Rubruquis*, under the patronage of Louis the IXth, King of France, "called the mercantile attention to the diſtant provinces of Aſia, and firſt inſpired that paſſion for diſcoveries which has ſince produced ſuch mighty effects." From him Portugal, as well as the reſt of Europe, received the firſt certain accounts of *China*, and were informed that ſuch a place as *Japan* exiſted: they

they are therefore introduced under the reign of Alphonſo the IIId, King of Portugal, about the year 1253. Denis the Magnificent, his ſon, ſucceeded him in 1279, and acquired the nobler appellation of *the Father of his Country*. "The attention of this King to the augmentation and diſcipline of his Navy gave a new character to his ſubjects, and inſured them the Sovereignty of the Sea; and the mercantile intereſt hailed their beloved Monarch, as the *Protector* of *Commerce*. The eaſtern travels of *Marco Polo* the Venetian, and his relations *Nicolo* and *Maffio*, for the ſpace of twenty-ſix years, attracted, during the long reign of Denis, a conſiderable and laſting attention;" they advanced towards the Eaſt, beyond the track of any preceding European, actually traded on the Indian Ocean, viſiting the Iſlands of *Java*, *Sumatra*, and *Ceylon*, and the coaſt of Malabar to the gulf of *Cambay*.

Alphonſo the IVth ſucceeded his father in 1325, and during the twelve years of war with Caſtile ſuſtained a powerful maritime force; he was the father of Pedro *the Juſt*, whoſe attachment to *Inez* de Caſtro, and its fatal conſequences, has formed the ſubject of three tragedies; one in Engliſh, called *Elvira*. The melancholy ſtory is given at length by our Author, introductory to the reign of Pedro; the unfortunate Lady was put to death by Alphonſo, but not till ſhe had born four children to Pedro; Alphonſo, who died young, John, Denis, and Beatrix. "The national character under the auſpices of Pedro was raiſed even beyond the height to which it had been elevated by Denis. From this renowned Monarch aroſe the illuſtrious John the Firſt, father of Henry Duke of Viſco. With the inglorious reign of *Ferdinand*, ſurnamed the *Careleſs*, the degenerate ſon of Pedro, by his firſt wife *Donna Conſtance Emmanuel*, and a ſhort notice of the change that took place on his demiſe by the acceſſion of John the Ift, the Section cloſes.

To aſſiſt any Engliſhman of literary genius who may be diſpoſed to compoſe a complete hiſtory of Portugal, a conciſe account is ſubjoined of their moſt diſtinguiſhed writers, including thoſe who have conſidered *Portugueſe Aſia* and *America*.

M.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Cowper illuſtrated, by a ſeries of Views in or near the Park of Weſton Underwood, Bucks, accompanied with copious Deſcriptions, and a brief Sketch of the Poet's Life. 4to. *and* 8vo.

THIS Work, the performance of two artiſts, Meſſrs. James Storer, and John Greig, will be very acceptable to the admirers of the poet it illuſtrates, and does credit to the undertakers. The fame of Cowper will live for ever, and poſterity will enquire after, and viſit the places by time rendered claſſic ground where he meditated on, and compoſed that enchanting poem, THE TASK. To keep alive the remembrance of theſe ſcenes, the work before us will be a uſeful vade mecum, and will ſerve as a memorial, after time and faſhion may have altered the face of the country, or deſtroyed what is periſhable of the now exiſting objects. The engravings are thirteen in number, and conſiſt of Cowper's Summer Houſe. The Peaſant's Neſt. The Ruſtic Bridge. The Alcove. View from the Alcove. The Wilderneſs. The Temple in the Wilderneſs. Weſton Lodge. Weſton Houſe. The Elms. The Shrubbery. Olney Church and Olney Bridge: and all of them do honour to the profeſſional talents of the artiſts. The deſcriptions which accompany the plates, are neatly written, and the life of the Author appears with commendable delicacy reſpecting the occaſional unhappy ſtate of the poet's mind.

Cleſgow, a Poem by John Mayne. 8vo.

Local deſcriptive poetry loſes much of its beauty to thoſe who are unacquainted with the ſcenes preſented to them, and that is the caſe with the poem before us, which we doubt not will be peruſed with more ſatisfaction in the north than in London. In its travels ſouth, it however has not loſt all its effect; it may be ſtill read with pleaſure, even by thoſe who are a ſtrangers to Glaſgow. The author profeſſes himſelf to be an admirer and imitator of the Muſe of Burns; and it muſt be confeſſed, has followed his maſter with ſucceſs. At a future time he intimates an intention of taking a ſtride "To Leven Water's bowry ſide,

ſile, and woo the genius of the ſtream," in which excurſion we ſhall have no objection to accompany him.

A Summary Account of LEIBNITZ's *Memoir, addreſſed to Lewis the XIVth, recommending to that Monarch the Conqueſt of Egypt as conducive to the eſtabliſhing a ſupreme Authority over the Governments of Europe.* 8vo.

"The unequivocal ſymptoms of a determination in the French Government to perſevere in its views upon Egypt, notwithſtanding the ſtipulations of the treaty of Amiens, and the intereſts which that treaty was intended to ſecure, render it of the utmoſt importance, in the preſent ſtate of public affairs, that the nation ſhould be appriſed of the extent of thoſe views, and of the circumſtances that firſt opened to the ambition of France, thoſe proſpects which the directorial and conſular governments have ſo actively purſued." The pamphlet before us contains the outline of a plan drawn up by the celebrated German Philoſopher, Leibnitz, and preſented to Lewis XIV, at the beginning of the laſt century, urging him to an expedition againſt Egypt, as the means of procuring for France an abſolute controul over all other powers of Europe. This extraordinary performance, hitherto ſecluded from the inſpection of the world, now makes its firſt appearance, and completely develops the views of France, which are, as they always have been, hoſtile to this country, and demand more than ever a firm and intrepid reſiſtance. Leibnitz's memorial contains the whole ſyſtem of French politics reſpecting Egypt, and calls for a very ſerious examination.

The Speech of the Right Honourable Lord Carrington, delivered at the Board of Agriculture, on Tueſday, March 15, 1803. *Printed by Order of the Board.* 4to.

Lord Carrington, in this ſpeech, takes occaſion to ſtate and defend the moſt remarkable circumſtances which occurred during the three important years in which he preſided as Chairman of the Board of Agriculture. He has explained the conduct of that reſpectable body in ſome points objected to them in a ſatisfactory manner, and proved that they are intitled to the thanks of the public, for their exertions in the public ſervice.

Hints for the Improvement of the Iriſh Fiſhery. By George N. Whately. 8vo.

It appears from this intereſting and valuable pamphlet, that the Iriſh Fiſhery, which might be rendered a ſource of wealth, and the means of employment for thouſands of induſtrious natives, is reſtrained in ſuch a manner, by lawleſs violence and ignorant prejudice, as to produce ſmall benefit to the country, and little to individuals. The ſuperior advantages of the trammel net over the hook line mode of fiſhing, and the illegal oppoſition to the latter, ſeems to call loudly for legiſlative interference. Ireland is ſtill wanting in civilization for its happineſs; and in that alone.

An Obſtacle to the Ambition of France; or, Thoughts on the Expediency of Improving the political Condition of his Majeſty's Iriſh Roman Catholic Subjects. By Thomas Newenham, Eſq. 8vo.

The Author of this Pamphlet, who was a Member of the laſt Iriſh Parliament, here produces many ſtrong arguments in favour of the Roman Catholics' claim, at this juncture, to an equal participation of political rights with their proteſtant brethren. He reaſons with great temper and moderation, and enforces his claims in a manner that is calculated to obtain the aſſent of an antagoniſt, though there is not much of novelty in what he has advanced. He appears to be a true friend to Ireland; and entertains the conſolatory perſuaſion "that the long night of deluſion is drawing to a cloſe; that his countrymen are beginning to open their eyes to their true intereſts; and that Ireland will henceforth, inſtead of exhauſting, infuſe reſiſtleſs vigour into that *truly great nation* with which it is now indiſſolubly united."

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MAY 19.

MRS. GOODALL (after an abſence of ſome years) rejoined the London Comedians, and appeared in the character of *Floranthe* ("MOUNTAINEERS"), at the Haymarket Theatre, where ſhe ſeems intended to take the lead in genteel Comedy.—She is a valuable acquiſition

acquiſition to the Company; who, generally ſpeaking, have given great ſatisfaction to the town: *Matthews*, in the comic characters hitherto repreſented by Suett, Fawcett, and Banniſter, has eſtabliſhed himſelf in the Public favour; and Elliſton is all but idolized. There is ſome acting in his *Octavian*, that we think never was exceeded in force and effect.

Their Majeſties have ſhown a marked patronage of Mr. Colman's new ſcheme of an independent Company. Within *three* weeks after his commencement, he was honoured with as many Royal Commands.

27. At Drury-lane Theatre, for the Benefit of Mrs. Glover, a New Comedy, called "THE HIGH ROAD TO MARRIAGE" written by Mr. SKEFFINGTON, (Author of *The Word of Honour*) was performed for the firſt time, the principal characters being thus repreſented:

Vailadio	Mr. POPE.
Alceroli	Mr. RUSSEL.
Lodovico	Mr. DOWTON.
Manſaletto	Mr. COLLINS.
Bellamanti	Miſs DE CAMP.
Livonia	Miſs CAMPBELL.
Dorinna	Mrs. GLOVER.

The ſcene lies at Ravenna; and the buſineſs of the plot commences with a letter received by Lodovico, the Governor of Ravenna, from his friend the Governor of Modena, acquainting him with the elopement of Livonia, his daughter, with the Count Alceroli, who had, as it was imagined, killed his rival in an affair of honour. The inſtructions given to Lodovico are, to arreſt both the parties, and keep them priſoners in his caſtle. Livonia has, however, in a degree, anticipated the intentions of her father, by flying for refuge to Ravenna, and, as a ſtranger, placing herſelf under the protection of Bellamanti, the daughter of Lodovico, betrothed to Valladio, who is the friend of Alceroli. Bellamanti is at this time involved in aſſignations with the ſtranger in the garden, Alceroli; and, being wild, is, in conſequence of the prompt execution of the arreſt by her father, taken and conveyed a priſoner to her own reſidence. Alarmed at this *contre-tems*, ſhe ingeniouſly perſuades Livonia to paſs herſelf upon the Governor as the Lady who accompanied the Count in his flight. Alceroli is confined in the caſtle with his ſervant, Manſaletto, a fellow of ſome humour; and, through the interceſſion of his friend Valladio, obtains ſome hours' parole, which he employs in an aſſignation with his miſtreſs Bellamanti, in her own apartments. At this interview he is ſurpriſed by his friend Valladio, when an explanation takes place. Livonia is diſcovered, to whom Alceroli renews his attachment, in which he is encouraged by the forgiveneſs of her father; and Bellamanti, fully repentant for the flirtations that ſhe had indulged, makes an ingenuous avowal of her faults, and is eſpouſed by Valladio.

Such is the plot of a piece which has the merit of juſt ſentiment conveyed through the medium of neat and claſſical language, with ſome good ſituations and incidents. It has, indeed, no great ſtrength of character, nor much humour, to recommend it; but it is light and airy in its dialogue, and exhibits ſome elegant ſpecimens of wit, particularly in a defence of the Ladies' privilege of *talking*. A beautiful air of Geminiani's, adapted by Kelly, was introduced; and a fandango minuet, by Byrne and the faſcinating De Camp, was generally encored.

Mr. Skeffington, the Author of this piece, has ſhewn himſelf an elegant writer; but as Comedies, his Dramas ſeem to want ſtrength of character and force of humour. If we might adviſe him, it would be to try his hand at Engliſh Opera, in which line we think he would be more ſucceſsful.

Mrs. Glover, who had acted the Chambermaid in the Comedy with great truth of character, diſplayed the verſatility of her talents, by aſſuming, in *The Maid of the Oaks*, the elegant airs of *Lady Bab Lardoon*, which ſhe performed with admirable ſpirit. Nor ſhould we paſs over in ſilence the part of *Harry*, as repreſented by Mr. *Ruſſel*. It was a natural and effective performance.

The ſame Evening at the Haymarket Theatre, was preſented a New Farce of Two Acts, under the whimſical title of "MRS. WIGGINS;" the principal characters of which were thus repreſented:

Old Wiggins (a guttling and eccentric Country Gentleman)	Mr MATTHEWS
Tom Wiggins (a Student in the Temple)	Mr. H. KELLY.
Trim (his Servant)	Mr. J. PALMER.
O'Bubble (an Iriſhman)	Mr. DENMAN.

Mrs. Chloe Wiggins	Mrs. CLELAND.
Mrs. Wiggins, a virago, wife of old W.	Mrs. ———.
Mrs. O'Bubble, (alias Mrs. Calcutta, alias Mrs. Thomas Wiggins)	Mrs. KENDALL.

Dibdin's ſong of *The Country Club* has evidently originated this piece; for there is an eccentricity in the very name of Mrs. Wiggins, which cannot fail of exciting the riſible muſcles. The buſineſs of the Farce ariſes from the ſuppoſition of there being three ladies of this name. One is the wife of old Mr. Wiggins; another the wife of Tom Wiggins, the ſon; and the third a lady whom Tom had honoured with the name before his marriage. The old gentleman had left his houſe in the country, to avoid the croſſneſs and virulence of his virago mate, the very idea of whom makes him ſhake with fear. But his hopes of ſpending his time happily in London with his ſon, a daſhing Templar, are miſerably diſappointed; for, go where he will, he is ſtill threatened with meeting a Mrs. Wiggins. Although he locks one up in Tom's chambers, another calls for him immediately after at a tavern; and while he thinks himſelf purſued by her, he finds himſelf in imminent riſque of ruſhing into her company. The Piece abounds with whimſical incidents, and broad (but ſometimes low) humour. It was well received by a crowded audience; and, notwithſtanding ſome diſapprobation expreſſed towards the concluſion, it has ſince, with a little alteration, become popular.

We underſtand it to be from the pen of Mr. Allingham, Author of THE MARRIAGE PROMISE.

JUNE 14. At Drury-lane Theatre, after the Comedy of *All in the Wrong*, which was admirably acted, Mr. Banniſter came forward, and, in the name of the Proprietors and Performers, returned thanks for the kind and liberal patronage which they had received. Mr. Banniſter concluded with announcing this night as the laſt of the ſeaſon.

23. After the popular Comedy of John Bull, Covent Garden Theatre cloſed a moſt ſucceſsful ſeaſon, in which, report ſays, the profits have been 30,000l. The liberality of Mr. Harris in procuring and getting-up attractive pieces, it ſeems, has met with a proportionate liberality on the part of the Public.

POETRY.

ODE
FOR
HIS MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY 1803,
BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

I.

BRITAIN, alas! has woo'd in vain,
Reluctant Peace! thy placid charms:
Compell'd, ſhe treads once more th' enſanguin'd plain, [aloud for arms.
Where Fame, where Freedom, call'd
Yet be awhile the battle's ſound
In notes of feſtive triumph drown'd:
Whether the fiends of Diſcord fly
Portentous through the fiery ſky,
Or, bound in Fate's coercive chain,
Howl 'mid th' infernal ſeats in vain,
On this auſpicious day the Muſe,
Jocund, with grateful voice, her wonted theme purſues.

II.

Amid the boaſt of tyrant pride,
The pomp of ſtate, the arm'd array,
Can all the ſhouts of ſlavery hide
That ſlaves unwilling homage pay?
No force can ſhield Ambition's head
From noon-tide care, from midnight dread,
When the ſtill Monitor within
Searches th' abode of blood and ſin;
While he who rules with virtuous ſway,
Whom freemen glory to obey,
Sees every breaſt the bulwark of a throne,
His people's ſureſt guard, its ſacred rights their own.

III.

Then let the Muſe, with duteous hand,
Strike the bold lyre's reſponſive ſtrings, [land
While every tongue thro' Albion's
Joins in the hymn of praiſe ſhe ſings;
And Labour, from the furrow'd plain,
And Commerce, from the billowy main,
With voice ſymphonious, bid ariſe
That pureſt incenſe to the ſkies,
Above the proudeſt wreath of Fame,
Which ever grac'd the victor's name,
A nation's votive breath by truth conſign'd [human kind!
To bleſs a patriot King—the friend of

THE

THE TEARS OF JOHN THE HERMIT.

A SERIES OF ELEGIES,

IN TWO BOOKS.

Written about Five Hundred Years ſince, and now firſt tranſlated from the Latin of JOANNES DELLIUS.

(*Continued from page* 374.)

BOOK THE FIRST.

ELEGY VI.

THE ſportſman oft, with unrelenting aim,
Hurls his dire thunder at ſome warb-[ler's breaſt;
Yet oft the bird ſupports its bleeding frame
On the lov'd bough where hung its [parent neſt.
Thro' the huſh'd grove its notes of grief are heard,
Whilſt oft, with feeble wing, it ſtrives [to fly!
'Till, faſt expiring, mild and harmleſs bird!
It drops, at laſt, beneath the thorn to [die!

So I, deep wounded by the ſhafts of woe,
Thro' the long day my wretched fate deplore! [flow,
Feel, from my heart, the purple current
And wait, impatient, till it beats no more.

ELEGY VII.

An Invocation to Death.

I SINK beneath this ſoul-ſubduing wound,
Ah! where for conſolation ſhall I turn?
Where may the balmy couch of *Reſt* be found? [urn."
—Some ſpirit whiſpers, "In the buried

Then ceaſe, my lyre! to ſwell thy wonted ſtrain! [my breath!
No more, in fruitleſs vows, I'll waſte
No more my tongue ſhall murmur nor complain, [*Death.*
For, lo! I ſeek the marbled ſhrine of

All hail to thee, whoſe never-erring dart,
Or firſt, or laſt, all human-kind muſt feel!
Behold! a willing victim bares his heart,
Nor let him vainly at thine altar kneel!

I view no horrors ſeated on thy brow;
I feel no terrors at thy lifted arm;
But bare my boſom to receive thy blow,
Tho' ſcarce with *youth's* impurpled current warm.

No! thou art lovely to my tearful eyes!
To me thy face aſſumes the ſmile of *Peace!* [cries),
To me thy voice is ſweet, for "Come (it
"Come to my arms, and all thy pangs ſhall ceaſe."
Strike then, O Death! and cloſe this ſcene of woe! [dart!
See! my bared boſom ſupplicates thy
O ſtrike! and I will bleſs thee for the blow, [heart.
And kiſs the hand that medicines my

I aſk not this becauſe a *world* will riſe,
Where *Bliſs* will ever reign, and ſoft *Repoſe*; [eyes,
Ah no! from that I turn my worthleſs
And only aſk an end to *human woes.*

ELEGY VIII.

A Friend to the Author is ſuppoſed to expoſtulate with him on the Violence of his Grief, and to ſuggeſt the Means of Conſolation.—Our Author then juſtifies his Complaints, by proving himſelf incapable of receiving the Conſolations which his Friend recommends.

FRIEND.

THO' Fortune dooms thee on this couch to mourn; [bleſs thine eyes;
Tho' Nature's charms no more ſhould
Why droops my friend, all penſive and forlorn, [ſupplies?
And ſcorns the ſolace which his lot

Repeat that prayer no more! no more repine! [ture's voice!
Oh! impious prayer! Oh! deaf to Na-
Comforts, unknown to many a wretch, are thine, [choice.
And many a bleſſing yet awaits thy

Long, long ſhall life, with ſome endear-ing ſmile, [eaſe:
Cheer thy dejected ſoul, and bring it
Friendſhip is thine, and Friendſhip ſhall beguile [pleaſe.
With many a tale; with many a duty

POET.

Thou know'ſt, my friend, that Fate's ſevere beheſt [woe!
Long ſince conſign'd me to the couch of
Still with my helpleſs frame the couch is preſt! [ceaſeleſs flow?
And canſt thou blame my tears that

Yes! I *had* friends! but whither are they fled? [room!
No more their preſence glads my little
No more, alas! they crowd around my bed! [*tomb!*
The *ſea* divides us! or th' untimely

All! all are gone whoſe converſe cheer'd my mind! [ſeat!
No more, at eve, they fill their wonted
No longer, o'er my blazing hearth reclin'd, [repeat.
The ſong, the tale, the laughing ſport,

FRIEND.

Still, ſtill ſhall Hope, with an immortal ſtrain,
Lull every pang, and every fear con-troul:
Hope! the ſoft nurſe of every child of Pain!
Hope! the perennial ſunſhine of the ſoul!

POET.

Yes! Hope once ſooth'd me with her voice divine!
Soft o'er my couch ſhe hung, from morn till morn;
Taught me in gentler accents to repine,
And pluck'd, from Sorrow's breaſt, th' envenom'd thorn!

Yes! I have heard Hope's ſoul-enchanting tongue!
Seen the ſweet radiance of her azure eyes!
But ah! what falſehoods ſpoke in all ſhe ſang!
What tears, what pangs, her winning ſmiles diſguiſe!

Forgive me, if I baniſh from my arms
The flattering ſorcereſs, form'd but to beguile!
I, long the victim of her faithleſs charms!
I, long the dupe of her inſidious ſmile!

FRIEND.

Bid hence the wild ſuggeſtion of Deſpair,
Of Solitude, of fever'd Fancy born!
Behold yon evening ſky! how mild! how fair!
Yet, oh! what tempeſts uſher'd in the morn!

Bid hence that frantic monſter from thy bed,
For ſee! fond Hope extends her lovely arms!
Should Memory dare upliſt her wakeful head,
And tell ſtrange tales of Hope's deluſive charms,

Forbear to heed! thy tutor'd ſoul no more
Should turn, deſpondent, from her anguiſh ſtrain:
Tho' her ſweet voice deceive thee o'er and o'er,
Still in that voice thou ſhould'ſt believe again.

And ſee! the Maids whoſe heavenly-gifted ſong
Brings Eaſe delight, and bids e'en Sorrow ſmile;
See! round thy couch th' Aonian virgins throng,
Whoſe lyres melodious ſhall thy griefs beguile.

POET.

Yes! the lov'd nymphs have deign'd to grace my call,
And oft with tales of other worlds beguil'd;
And oft, with awkward hand, I ſwept my ſhell,
And, midſt the ling'ring woes I ſuffer'd, ſmil'd.

Yes! ſweetly-flowing was the varying ſtrain,
That lull'd my wounded ſpirit to repoſe;
But now all ſong, all melody is vain,
Save when reſponſive to my tale of woes.

My lyre, the while, lies uſeleſs on the ground!
Theſe nerveleſs fingers cannot wake its fire!
And wherefore ſtill repeat the ſame ſad ſound,
And vex, with dull monotony, the lyre?

Ah! blame no more thy friend's deſponding mind!
Scar'd at the future, ſickening at the paſt,
One, only one, conſoling thought I find,
That *Death* will cloſe the wretched ſcene at laſt.

THE TRANSLATOR.

Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.
May 26th, 1803.

(To be continued.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MADNESS.

AN ELEGY.

BY DR. PERFECT.

No more I carol amatory ſtrains,
To friendſhip's eye ſubmit the artleſs lay;
Pourtray the ſcenes where ſylvan beauty reigns,
Or in light meaſure ſing melliſluous May.

No more I tread the rill-diſſected mead,
The thymy bank, and beach-ſurrounded field,
Where bleating ewes and ſportive lambkins feed.
No more the groves their wonted tranſports yield.

Yet not to eaſe and indolence a prey,
To pleaſure's ſyren call a willing ſlave,
My unbefriended Muſe ſhall penſive ſtray
To lone retreats that Medway's currents lave.

Where peaceful virtues in ſequeſtered train
The circling moor with ſplendid creſcent thrones,
Silvers the Gothic pile and ſacred fane,
The mould'ring turret and the moſs-clad ſtones.

There, where the cypreſs and the mournful pine
Join in the breezy dirges of the night,
An altar rais'd, and Melancholy mine,
I'll taſte her every *penſive, ſad delight*.

My theme the herald of no war's alarms,
Of grandeur, power, of honour, or of fame;
Of ſtructures loſt to all their former charms,
Mingled in duſt, and found but by a name.

More arduous far the Muſe's taſk's aſſign'd;
Thy aid, Melpomene, her efforts crave,
Whilſt ſhe reviews the *ruins of the mind*,
Poor Reaſon, buried in the body's grave.

O Reaſon, lamp that lights the buſy ſoul,
To govern human paſſion kindly giv'n;
Our faith, our joys, and ſorrows, to controul;
Thou brighteſt mirror of reflected Heav'n:

Bleſt taper, lighting to Religion's throne,
Ah! what were man without thy genial ſway!
His hopes how frail! how little had he known,
Without thy ſtrong and unerroneous ray!

Poor inſects had we been in nature's ſcale,
Conſign'd to dullneſs, level'd with the brute;
The wanton ſport of Folly's vicious gale;
Of Wiſdom's tree precluded from the fruit.

Reaſon depos'd, how art thou ſunk, O Man?
Hoodwink'd thy mind, ah! where is then thy boaſt?
Confus'dly reſtleſs, and without a plan,
Immers'd in doubt, and to reflection loſt.

So yon fair ſeat of elegance and taſte *,
Which ſpread its charms to admiration's eye,
Deſtroy'd, behold a deſolated waſte,
And low in duſt its ſplendid honours lie.

——Worſt Pandemonium of the human mind,
Tremendous Madneſs—who's exempt from thee?
The weak, the ſtrong, the brave, thy ſhackles bind,
And victims fall to thy ſevere decree.

How vaſt thy havoc o'er the human form,
O'er beauty, mem'ry, excellence, and ſenſe:
Perfection's ſafe not from thy ruthleſs ſtorm,
And wit or learning but a feeble fence.

How ſhall the Muſe thy varied woes recite,
Thy wild ideas, foſter'd in the brain,
That warm the cheated ſoul with fond delight,
Or form huge phantoms of fictitious pain.

Yet her's the taſk, ſhe ſtrives the courſe to ſteer,
With diffidence expands the vent'rous ſail,
While *heterogeneous ſounds* diſtract the ear,
And urge her paſſage thro' Miſfortune's vale.

Behold that ſtately figure—*Child of Pride!*
I knew him ere to madneſs thus a prey,
When ſelf-importance urg'd him to deride,
And ſcarcely own a great Creator's ſway.

And now in all the mockery of ſtate,
Tho' clad in rags, this oſtentatious thing
Believes around him thouſand ſlaves await,
Himſelf in fancy a deſpotic King.

Thus human nature, when o'ercaſt with pride,
Inſulted Heav'n moſt ſeverely ſcans;
Of arrogance repels th' impetuous tide,
Humbles rank inſolence, and *man unmans.*

All dark within—Olivia, love-lorn maid,
In tatter'd garb, and with diſhevell'd hair,
Avoids the light, of faithleſs man afraid,
Her haggard form the picture of deſpair.

Aſk you the cauſe why poor Olivia's loſt,
Her ſpirits broke, her boſom ſwoln with woe?
By ſlighted vows and diſappointment croſs'd,
Diſtraction urg'd her eyes to overflow.

Bluſhes the hectic on her pallid cheek,
Where lately breath'd the ſweetly living roſe:
Of ſorrows paſt now hear her piteous ſpeak;
Of ſorrows paſt a Cazonette compoſe.

She ſings; 'tis melody's moſt plaintive ſtrain,
Big with a ſigh, and uſher'd with a tear;
Ever and anon abridg'd by pain,
And check'd with ſudden ſtarts of grief or fear.

* The late noble manſion on Blackheath, confeſſedly one of the moſt grand and ſuperb ſeats in the kingdom; which on the demiſe of Sir Gregory Page, Bart. devolved to his heir Sir Gregory Page Turner, was ſold, pulled down, and the materials diſpoſed of *in lots* by *public auction*.

And now in moody ſilence ſee ſhe ſits,
Abſorb'd in apathy or mental gloom;
Or rous'd—bewails, or laughs, or ſings, by fits;
Reviles, condemns, or calls ſhe knows not whom.

That piteous object which our ears aſſails
With clam'rous rage and ceaſeleſs diſcontent,
Attacking with his teeth his ſqualid nails,
Deſp'rate in thought, on ſable miſchief bent.

Bright as the ſun before th' approaching ſtorm,
He ſhone conſpicuous in the rings of taſte;
But paſſion reaſon to deform,
Her fruitful ſoil became a dreary waſte.

In midnight orgies were his moments paſt?
Was diſſipation his without controul?
The reckonings came and finiſh'd the repaſt,
And pale diſtraction overwhelms his ſoul.

Who's this all mirth and mummery we ſee,
That laughs at fortune, pomp, and wealth, and pow'r;
From pride and malice, and from ſorrow free,
The very *May fly* of the frantic hour.

Behold her briſk with freakiſh ſtep advance,
In every geſture, every gambol ſhown,
On *toe fantaſtic* round and round ſhe'll dance,
And deem the fairy regions all her own.

'Twas her's to flirt, and only ſeem ſincere,
The vain coquet, with blandiſhments her own,
To laugh, to ſing, to wheedle, and to jeer,
'Till Reaſon loſt its unſubſtantial throne.

No ſtings of mem'ry to her vacant mind
Reflection's buſy images convey;
Tho' ſad her friends, herſelf to mirth inclin'd,
Is ne'er unhappy, never leſs than gay.

Charming deluſion! when diſtraction reigns,
And fancied pleaſure's falſe ideas range:
But when black choler ſtagnates in the veins,
Behold and mark the melancholy change.

His words how broken! fault'ring! and how ſlow!
Sunk into darkneſs like a fallen ſtar.
Melanthus view immers'd in ſullen woe,
The door of reaſon does deſpondence bar.

The poor fanatic, buried in deſpair,
Madly anticipates each future pain;
Caught in ſome bigot's unrelenting ſnare,
Religion ſtretches out her hand in vain.

Dark as his brow—the chaos of his mind
Preſents eternal torments to his ſight;
A Deity no longer good and kind:
His apprehenſions endleſs fears excite.

Ill-founded fear! but who ſhall comfort bring,
When wild Enthuſiaſm occupies the breaſt;
When horrors hence deluſion's viſions bring,
To rob Devotion of her pureſt reſt.

O Melancholy! 'tis thine, in varied ſhape,
The voice of Peace and Pleaſure to ſuppreſs,
To bind the brows of Reaſon with thy crape,
And o'er the mind thy leaden weights to preſs.

And Avarice thine! fell canker of each joy,
Faſt foe to honour, pure fruition's bane:
How much the human mind thy cares annoy,
The wretch that's next in view can well explain.

Unſocial mortal, *opulently poor*,
Deaf to Misfortune's penetrating plaint,
He ſpurn'd poor ſhiv'ring merit from his door,
And ſtarv'd midſt plenty, making gold his faint.

This Miſerſranke, in epitome,
Still is himſelf, altho' in madden'd plight,
Collecting bits of rags, or leaves of tea,
As hoards, in Fancy's eye, immenſely bright.

The Poet's dreams, his frenzy rolling eye,
The Muſe might paint, but ceaſes to intrude.
Or jealous Rage, or fell Miſanthropy,
And other various ſhapes of Reaſon crude,

Curtails her flight as tender feelings riſe,
And conſcious tears protract the mournful tale,
Which ſpeaks my heart in ſympathetic ſighs,
And kindred Nature drops Compaſſion's veil.

Finale.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(*Continued from Page* 390.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

SIR J. SAUMAREZ's Annuity Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

Earl Groſvenor, Lord Melville, the Biſhop of Lincoln, and the new Biſhop of Hereford, took the oaths and their ſeats.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Lord Courtenay was ſworn, and took his ſeat; after which the Royal Aſſent was given to ſome public and private Bills.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

The Grenada Loan Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Lord Moira, on the ſecond reading of the Pancras Poor's Bill, deſired that the Petitioners againſt it might be permitted to bring evidence in ſupport of their Petition, which was acquieſced in.

Lord King expreſſed his concern, that the diſcuſſion upon the papers on the table, relative to the general revenue and expenditure of the nation, ſhould have been ſo long deferred. He ſignified his intention, if the cauſes of delay ſhould not be removed, to bring it on on Tueſday.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

The Houſe was principally occupied with hearing evidence on Mr. Brydges's claim to the Chandos Peerage.

Lord Auckland moved for an account of the ſums granted to the Commiſſioners for managing Queen Anne's Bounty, &c.—Ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Evidence on Markham's Divorce Bill was brought, to prove the adultery between the Lady and Captain Fanſhaw; and their Lordſhips debated upon the ſubject of ſome property which had lately accrued to Mrs. Markham.

Lord Bulkeley was ſworn in.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

On the ſecond reading of Markham's Divorce Bill, Lord Auckland gave notice that he ſhould move to expunge the laſt clauſe, which gave the Lady all the jewels, clothes, &c. which ſhe poſſeſſed.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

The Earl of Suffolk moved, that an account of Vicars and Curates holding livings under 100l. per annum, be laid before the Houſe: he ſaid, there were about 10,000 ſuch ſituations in the country, half of which were under 70l. per annum.

On the ſuggeſtion of the Lord Chancellor, the Earl conſented to delay his motion for a few days: it was, however, previouſly oppoſed by Lord Auckland.

Lord Auckland moved for the production of certain accounts relative to the Revenue. He ſtated the revenue of the country, for the laſt twelve months, to have exceeded 34,000,000l. thereby creating an exceſs, after paying the intereſt of our debt, &c. of 17,000,000l. towards the extraordinary ſervices of the country.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Lord King made a propoſition to inſert a clauſe in the Iriſh Bank Reſtriction Bill, that at the expiration of ſix months the Bank of Ireland ſhould pay its own notes in thoſe of the Bank of England; but, after ſome remarks from the Earl of Limerick and Lord Auckland, the Bill was read a ſecond time.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

Lords Hereford and Say and Sele took their ſeats.

The clauſe in Markham's Divorce Bill, for inveſting the Lady with her jewels, &c. was thrown out.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Several new clauſes propoſed in the Iriſh Bank Reſtriction Bill by Lord

Lord King were negatived, and the Bill paſſed.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Lord Moira, in a Committee on the Inſolvent Debtors' Bill, explained its principles, which were, to give relief to thoſe who were doomed to perpetual impriſonment for having contracted debts; but he ſhould propoſe a clauſe to prevent any fraudulent debtor taking advantage of it.

Lord Ellenborough objected to the Bill, on the ground that there were more fraudulent debtors than harſh creditors.

The Lord Chancellor was of the ſame opinion; he entered upon a long detail of the improper conduct of debtors, and contended that creditors had an equal claim for juſtice and humanity.

After ſome farther converſation, the queſtion was put and negatived; on which the Bill was rejected.

Lord Pelham ſaid, that between this time and Monday he ſhould probably be able to make ſome communication to the Houſe; and although he was not now empowered to do ſo, yet he thought it neceſſary to ſtate, that General Andreoſſi had applied for paſſports to return to France, and that directions had been ſent to Lord Whitworth to quit Paris on a certain day, unleſs the negociation ſhould be ſatisfactorily terminated. He then moved to adjourn to Monday.

Lord Darnley oppoſed the motion; and Lord Spencer expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at it, as it was not improbable that the information might be received in an hour.

The Lord Chancellor ſpoke in favour of the adjournment, and Lord Carliſle againſt it; after which the queſtion for the adjournment was put and carried.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

Lord Pelham informed the Houſe, that circumſtances had occurred which prevented him from making his promiſed communication. On Friday Miniſters ſuppoſed Lord Whitworth to be on his return; but he had been induced to delay his departure. He concluded with ſaying, that he had not the ſmalleſt doubt that the information which was ſo anxiouſly expected would be brought forward in a few days.

Lord Darnley intimated, that if the communication ſhould prove ſatisfactory, he ſhould probably decline making his intended motion; for the preſent, he ſhould withdraw it.

Lord Spencer agreed to the propriety of withdrawing the motion; but thought the propoſed inveſtigation abſolutely indiſpenſable, as ſoon as circumſtances would permit.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

The Earls of Cholmondeley and Scarborough, and Lords Vernon and Conyngham, took the oaths.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Some converſation took place on the immediate neceſſity of paſſing the Nottingham Election Bill; and ſeveral Peers expreſſed their aſtoniſhment at the diſgraceful ſcenes which had been acted at that town.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Lord King, purſuant to his notice, drew the attention of the Houſe to the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Nation; entered into a minute examination of the different papers; and dwelt, with much force, on the variations that appeared in the totals of thoſe delivered at the end of March, and thoſe preſented, on the motion of Lord Auckland, in April; which he ſeemed to conſider as intended to impoſe on, and miſlead the public. The concluſion of his calculations was, that, inſtead of there being a ſurplus, as had been ſtated, the Revenue was far ſhort of the Expenditure. He therefore moved, that the accounts be referred to a Committee.

Lord Auckland went through the ſame accounts, and drew very different concluſions. By his ſtatement it appeared, that ſo far from there being a deficiency in the Revenue, by its very great increaſe, on an average of ſeveral years from 1786, the produce of each of which he took into his argument, there was above 9,000,000l. for contingent application. He did not, however, deny that there was a floating debt.

Lord Moira ſpoke at length in refutation of the laſt ſpeaker's aſſertions; and contended, that if the Revenue was double what it was in 1786, we had double as many burthens now to bear. He thought, that before Miniſters had held out ſuch fallacious ſtatements, and come forward with a Peace Eſtabliſhment, they ought to have been certain that France had abandoned her ambition.

Lord Grenville ſpoke for two hours and a half; the tenor of his arguments

was,

was, a reply to the ſpeech which had been publiſhed as that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 10th December, on the State of our Finances; by which we were informed, that there was a ſurplus of a million. To prove that this was not the fact, he reverted to the different items; and from their enormous ſtatements, together with the omiſſions, he drew a concluſion, that, inſtead of one million ſurplus, there was a deficiency of at leaſt four millions.

Lord Pelham condemned Lord G. for arguing from a pamphlet, and thought it unfair to decide, from the expenditure of laſt year, as to what would be the Peace Eſtabliſhment.

The queſtion was at length negatived.

Lord Ellenborough brought in a Bill for removing difficulties on Trials for Murder, and for determining under what juriſdiction perſons acceſſary to ſinking veſſels ſhould be tried.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

Lord Pelham, by command of his Majeſty, laid before the Houſe the Meſſage given in the proceedings of the Commons, and moved that it be taken into conſideration this day ſe'nnight.

Lord Stanhope expatiated on the importance of the ſubject, and rather approved of than condemned the delay. He could not, however, forbear mentioning one ſubject, which he knew to be a fact, viz. that the French Government *were in poſſeſſion of a ſecret for deſtroying the whole Navy of Great Britain.* He added, that he had lately informed the Chancellor of the Exchequer of a remedy for counteracting its effects; but he knew not whether any ſteps had been taken in conſequence.—The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

Nothing of importance.—Adjourned to

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

After hearing Counſel in Scotch Appeals, Lord Boringdon moved for ſeveral papers relative to the negociation, not contained among thoſe before the Houſe. He prefaced his motion with remarks on the ſtreſs laid on the inſults ſaid to have been received from France with reſpect to Britiſh ſhipping, &c. without any proof having been adduced. He then touched on the arreſt of Captain D'Auvergne, on a counter-project hinted at by France; and, in concluſion, moved for Copies of whatever Correſpondence had taken place ſince the date of the laſt papers on the table.

Lord Pelham had no deſire to oppoſe the production of any paper that could with propriety be made public. As to the counter-project, a paper of that nature had been received, but it was unofficial. He at length decidedly ſtated, that at preſent no negociation was pending.

Lord Boringdon then waved his laſt motion; and the firſt, relative to the ſhipping, was agreed to.

Lord Fitzwilliam then moved for ſeveral papers on the Armaments, ſimilar to thoſe moved for in the Commons on Thurſday; but after ſeveral remarks from Lords Pelham and Hobart, on the impropriety of making this information public, he withdrew his motion.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

SIR J. W. ANDERSON moved to bring in a Bill for making a Free Market in London for the Sale of Coals.—Granted.

The Grenada Loan Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

The Coventry Election Petition was ordered to be taken into conſideration on the 19th of Auguſt; and the Ilcheſter Petition on the 22d.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the Houſe ſhould on Thurſday reſolve itſelf into a Committee to conſider that part of the King's Speech of the 23d November, which related to the aſſiſtance to be afforded by Parliament to mercantile tranſactions.

General Gaſcoyne hoped that ſome communication would previouſly be made by Miniſters upon the ſtate of the country; and truſted, that no commercial regulations would be made, till merchants knew whether their ſpeculations were to proceed upon a war or a peace eſtabliſhment. If ſuch a communication was not made, he ſhould conſider the Miniſter as culpable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer

ſaid, that the ſilence preſerved was not a wilful one; but he hoped in a few days to be able to make a communication on the ſubject which involved the feelings of the country. The motion was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

On the order for conſidering the report of the Nottingham Committee, Mr. Fox ſaid, it did not appear that any blame could be attached to the Magiſtrates.

Mr. H. Browne, after ſome remarks on the different reſolutions, gave notice, that he ſhould move to bring in a Bill for the better Regulation of Elections at Nottingham. He ſaid, the ſcenes of wickedneſs during the late election exceeded all deſcription.

Some farther converſation took place on the conduct of the Magiſtrates, in which Mr. Fox ſtrongly inſiſted that the Magiſtrates had made every endeavour to ſuppreſs the riots.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Browne then moved, that no new writ ſhould iſſue for Nottingham till this day three weeks, in order that the Bill might paſs.—Agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for conſidering that part of his Majeſty's Speech relating to commercial accommodation,

General Gaſcoyne ſaid, that from a printed paper iſſued by the Treaſury, it appeared, that the preſent duties upon commerce were to be augmented: he perceived that an increaſe of the revenue was in contemplation, as an addition of 3½ per cent. was to be made to ſome articles, and in other inſtances it would amount to 15 per cent. He was apprehenſive that the object of this meaſure was to provide ways and means to defray the expences of the preſent armament; and he concluded with hoping the Bill would not be preſſed till the ſtate of affairs was made known.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the object of the meaſure was only to ſimplify and conſolidate the mode of collecting the revenues, and it was ſimilar to that adopted in 1787. The preſent meaſure was intended only as a firſt part of a general ſyſtem for every branch of the revenue, and was intended to conſolidate all the duties on cuſtoms; among other regulations, it was propoſed that a ſmall duty ſhould be laid on the importation of articles that were at preſent imported duty-free; and all articles from the Weſt Indies, except ſugar, were to be ſubject to a trifling impoſition. He concluded with ſaying, that he wiſhed the Bill to be paſſed before the end of the Seſſion, as the ſchedule of the whole plan was nearly ready.

On the ſecond reading of the Bill for managing the Property of Lunatics, Mr. Fitzgerald, Prime Serjeant of Ireland, wiſhed for a general aſſimilation of the laws for the protection of property in England and Ireland; and obſerved, that ſuch a clauſe could not be conſidered at a more favourable opportunity than while Lord Redeſdale was in ,this country. It was agreed to conſider this clauſe in a Committee.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

A Committee was appointed for conſidering the powers granted to County Juſtices for erecting Bridges, &c.

Some converſation took place on the Ilcheſter election, in which Mr. Smith ſtated, that a ſyſtem of bribery and corruption had exiſted in the borough, and urged the neceſſity of proſecuting Mr. Daviſon, the Mayor, and other perſons.

Several Members ſpoke in defence of theſe perſons; and amongſt them Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan.

The Maſter of the Rolls had doubts as to the propriety of the Houſe ordering proſecutions for offences that were cogniſable by common law.

At length the reſolutions were agreed to; and farther proceedings ordered for Monday fortnight.

A Select Committee was appointed to examine into the report on the Highlands.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

Mr. Fox preſented a Petition from the Mayor and Aldermen of Nottingham, praying to be heard againſt the Nottingham Franchiſe Bill. Ordered for conſideration on Friday,

A new writ was iſſued for Nottingham, in the room of Lord Bentinck.

Mr. Simpſon, the Mayor of Great Grimſby, was ordered into cuſtody for improper conduct during the election.

The Edinburgh Road Bill, being conſidered oppreſſive to the farmers, was thrown out by a majority of one.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Sir R. Buxton moved that the Order for the Liſts of diſputed Voters in the Middleſex Election to be exchanged before

before the 1ſt of May be diſcharged, the conſideration of that Petition being put off till next Seſſion.

Mr. Grey ſpoke in favour of the Order.

Sir F. Burdett ſaid, it would be hard not to defer the Order, if the Petitioners had not ſufficient time to prepare; but their object in requiring further time was, to prevent the oppoſite party from making an adequate defence.

After ſome further converſation, the Order was diſcharged.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

In a Committee on the Coroners' Bill, it was agreed, that the ſum ſhould remain at 9d. a mile, with a power veſted in the Magiſtrates to grant the additional ſum of 18d. on extraordinary occaſions.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Lord Folkſtone moved for papers to obtain information as to the Cape of Good Hope: he obſerved, that he had no wiſh to interfere with the Negociation, nor to call for improper information; ſo that if Miniſters would ſay his motion interfered with the Negociation, he would drop it. In diſcuſſing this ſubject, he premiſed, that as the public had been kept in ſuch total ignorance, he ſhould be obliged to refer for information to the French Papers. He had heard that at different times different orders had been ſent out: at one time it was determined to give it up, and at another it was to be kept, without any reaſon being aſſigned. After the ſignature of the Treaty of Peace, orders were ſent out to deliver up the Cape; but in the month of October, when there was a conſiderable ferment in conſequence of the invaſion of Switzerland by France, orders were ſent, that the Cape ſhould not be given up. He did not know theſe circumſtances from any official account publiſhed by Miniſters, but from the accounts publiſhed in the French papers. He then took a view of the other accounts that had appeared in the foreign journals, as to Malta, Egypt, &c.; and concluded with moving for "Copies of all Orders ſent to the Cape of Good Hope, reſpecting the ſurrender of that Colony, ſince the ſignature of the Treaty of Peace, together with Copies of all Diſpatches relative to the Surrender or Detention of that Colony, as received by the Commander of the Britiſh Forces by Land and Sea there, and the times when they were received from Miniſters.—Alſo, An Account of all Diſcuſſions, if any, which had taken place between Miniſters and the French Government, reſpecting that Colony, ſince the Signature of the Treaty, previous to the laſt Order ſent out for the ſurrender of the ſame."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer adverted to the inconſiſtency of the mover, in declaring that he did not wiſh for information as to the Negociation, and then moving for the diſcuſſions relative to the Cape; and concluded with adviſing him to bring his motion in the ſhape of an Addreſs to the Throne.

Mr. Windham defended the manner in which Lord Folkſtone had proceeded.

Lord Hawkeſbury had ſerious objections to the motion, inaſmuch as it interfered with the Negociation.

Mr. Fox made a long ſpeech, the purport of which was, to ſhew, that if the Houſe thought proper to enter upon an inquiry into the State of the Nation, then this motion would be premature.

After ſome obſervations from Mr. Martin, the Houſe paſſed to the Order of the Day.

Lord Caſtlereagh moved to bring in a Bill to enable the Eaſt India Company to defray the expence of raiſing and paying two Companies of Volunteer Corps.—Ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

The Ilcheſter Election Recognizance was enlarged for thirty days.

The Dublin Univerſity Committee reported, that George Knox, Eſq. is duly elected.

Mr. H. Browne preſented a Petition with 1500 ſignatures, in favour of the Bill for ſecuring the Rights of Freeholders at Nottingham; and

Mr. Fox preſented one againſt the Bill, ſigned by 4000 inhabitants.—Ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion by Mr. Browne for the ſecond reading of the Bill,

Mr. Fox made an animated ſpeech to oppoſe it: he deprecated the inſulting language of lenity which the framers of the Bill had held towards the Magiſtrates of Nottingham; and contended, that if they were guilty, they had a right to be heard in their defence. He glanced at the conduct of the Magiſtrates of London at the time of the

riots in 1780, when Parliament did not think proper to make an inquiry; and ſtrongly inſiſted that Nottingham was well governed. After a long defence of the Magiſtrates, Mr. Fox concluded with oppoſing the general principles of the Bill.

Mr. Bond ſpoke in favour of the Bill, and deſcribed the treatment which the unpopular candidate experienced at the election, as well as that ſhewn to the churchwardens, &c. who are diſliked by the people. It appeared, that the voters were attacked by the populace, who "*ſpencered*" them, *i. e.* cut off their ſkirts, &c.

After ſome further remarks from different Members, the motion was agreed to.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

A debate took place reſpecting the Nottingham Bill, between Mr. Fox and Mr. Bond; in which the former accuſed the latter of having taken his ſtatements reſpecting the profanation of religion, &c. from a pamphlet.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

On the motion for the third reading of the Nottingham Election Bill, another debate occurred, reſpecting the conduct of the Magiſtrates, &c.

Mr. H. Browne, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Fox, were the principal ſpeakers: but on the queſtion being put, there appeared a majority of 135 for the motion: the Bill was conſequently paſſed.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

Lord Clements took the oaths and his ſeat for Leitrim.

Sir H. Mildmay, on making his motion relative to the proceedings of the new Naval Commiſſioners, ſaid, that it lay with them to ſhew cauſe why they had omitted to furniſh the Houſe with information as to the reſult of their inveſtigations; particularly as the Act enjoins them to report the progreſs of their inquiries; but beſides the powers that it gave them, and which were unlimited, they had aſſumed that of violating it. When they were clothed, four months ſince, with the ſtupendous powers of this Act, repeated aſſertions were made by Miniſters and their confidants, of the enormous abuſes of the Navy department; but the public gained no information. He then alluded to a curious circumſtance, as a proof of their progreſs, viz. that the Board had refuſed to continue the contracts that had for years exiſted with Mr. Taylor, for providing blocks; but finding that no other perſon would provide them ſo cheap, they ſolicited a renewal of his propoſals; which he refuſing, the public had ſuſtained a material injury. He wiſhed to know where was the boaſted Navy of fifty ſail of the line, that, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could be prepared for ſervice in a month; but above all, where were the men? After dwelling for ſome time on theſe points, he moved that the Commiſſioners do report progreſs, &c.

Sir C. Pole vindicated the conduct of the Board; and ſaid, they were conſtantly occupied in their functions from five to ſeven hours per day.

Captain Markham conſidered the attack on the Board extremely unjuſt; as to the reports propagated concerning our Navy, they were not only malevolent, but unfounded; he declared that we had now a force for any emergency, and far beyond any that the French poſſeſs: "indeed," ſaid he, "what force do we require to meet *fiſhing-boats?*"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated the motion, and denied that the Board had given any ground for blame. He inſiſted, that fifty ſail of the line could be prepared within a month after any emergency; and our preſent force was much greater than ever was known at any ſimilar period.

Mr. Canning juſtified the mover, and obſerved on the inconſiſtency of Captain M. who ſaid we had only to meet fiſhing-boats, while the King's Meſſage told us there were many armaments in the ports of France and Holland.

Captain Markham explained, that by the words "fiſhing-boats," he only ſpoke as in profeſſional contempt of the Naval Power of France. He had imbibed the term from his earlieſt day, and Gentlemen knew that ſailors were not expected to be orators. After ſome farther explanations, the motion was withdrawn.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

The Taunton Committee reported, that the ſitting Members were duly elected.

A Committee for the Relief of Scotch Schoolmaſters agreed, that their ſalaries ſhould be raiſed from a minimum of 100 to 200 Scotch marks, and from a maximum of 300 to 400.

Mr. Calcraft's motion for the releaſe of J. Simpſon, Mayor of Grimſby, was negatived, it being proved, that inſtead

of

of this man being poor and deſtitute, he is now building an elegant houſe, &c.

On the proceeding of the Clergy Reſidence Bill, Sir W. Scott propoſed a clauſe which gives the Rector a leave of abſence for three months: this was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the Attorney-General; after which

Sir W. Scott entered into an hiſtorical vindication of the whole of the Bill. A diviſion enſued, by which an amendment of ſix weeks, propoſed by the Attorney-General, was loſt, and the original clauſe adopted.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

RUPTURE WITH FRANCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that on Monday (to which day he ſhould move an adjournment) he confidently expected to be authorized to lay before the Houſe a Meſſage from the Throne. He then ſtated the fact of the intended departure of the Ambaſſadors; adding, that, according to probability, Lord Whitworth had quitted Paris ſome days ſince; and concluded with his motion.

Mr. Fox oppoſed the adjournment on the ſame principle as Lord Spencer in the Upper Houſe.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, that no official communication could be made previous to Lord Whitworth's arrival, which could not happen before to-morrow evening.

Mr. Grey thought Miniſters laboured under too great a reſponſibility to ſuffer an adjournment of three days, and moved the amendment of "To-morrow."

Mr. Canning ſpoke to the ſame purpoſe as Mr. Grey.

The Secretary at War ſaw no reaſon for the Houſe to ſit on an unuſual day, becauſe the French Ambaſſador had demanded paſſports.

After a long diſcuſſion, during which the galleries were cleared, the original motion was carried by a large majority.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

After ſome private buſineſs,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer craved the indulgence of the Houſe, and made the ſame apology for deferring his communication as that adduced by Lord Pelham in the Houſe of Peers.

No reply or oppoſition whatever was made to his addreſs.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

The Kirkcudbright Committee reported, that P. Heron, Eſq. the ſitting Member, was not duly elected; but that M. Stewart, Eſq. was duly elected.

After ſome debate on the Coroners' Bill, reſpecting the emoluments, of which many Members were of very oppoſite opinions, a diviſion took place on an amendment for reading it this day ſix months; the reſult of which was, that the Bill was thrown out.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved to adjourn all Election Committees after Thurſday: he obſerved, that 15 Committees had already been appointed, and given their deciſions; 350 Members had ſerved on theſe Committees, 50 had not yet taken their ſeats, and 40 were petitioned againſt: adding to theſe the vacant ſeats, there would remain only about 135 Members who could be expected to ſit on future Committees. After the Committees to be appointed on Thurſday, there would remain no more than 105 or 106 Members for the others.

Mr. Cooper oppoſed this motion, on the ground that the delay might occaſion improper perſons to retain their ſeats for two Seſſions.

After ſome obſervations from Mr. Fox againſt the motion, the Chancellor withdrew it.

On the progreſs of the Clergy Non-Reſidence Bill, Sir W. Scott propoſed as an amendment, that the exemption ſhould extend to beneficed Clergymen being Chancellors of Dioceſes, Vicars-General, and Surrogates. After ſome converſation, the Houſe divided on this clauſe—Ayes 47, Noes 14.

Another debate aroſe on an amendment, that the Minor-Canons of Cathedrals ſhould be exempted, which was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

An order was made for a return of all Freeholders of the reſpective Counties of Ireland.

Mr. Fitzgerald wiſhed that the proviſions of the Bill for preventing vexatious arreſts could be extended to Ireland; which might be done by the inſertion of a few words.

The Eaſt India Volunteers and Lunatic Eſtate Bills were read a third time, and paſſed.

In the progreſs of the Iriſh Courts of Law Bill, many objections were made to the clauſe which grants a compenſation not exceeding 3000l. to perſons holding

holding offices during pleaſure in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland: it was, however, agreed to, with ſome ſlight amendments.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Bill for affording Facilities to Mercantile Tranſactions was ordered to be taken into conſideration on Monday.

Much argumentation aroſe on the Clergy Bill, relative to the repairing of Parſonage-houſes.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

The Attorney-General moved to bring in a Bill to indemnify thoſe who have been inſtrumental in executing the orders of Council relative to the prohibition of the exportation of Naval Stores: he ſtated the circumſtances which led to the prohibition; which were, that application having been made by the Daniſh Ambaſſador to permit the exportation of corn to Norway, permiſſion was granted: but advantage being taken of the liberty, the exportation was reſtrained. The ſame advantage had been taken with reſpect to the exportation of ſalt-petre, which led to the ſame conſequences; though he admitted the prohibition was illegal.

Mr. Coke oppoſed the Bill, conſidering it as one of patronage: he complained that the landed intereſt had been neglected by Miniſters.

Mr. Fox thought, that unleſs a general law was provided for the exportation of corn, the Houſe could not judge on the ſubject. He cenſured the proceeding as injurious to our agriculture.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

The Militia Relief and Iriſh Courts of Law Bill, were read a third time, and paſſed.

Lord Gower moved, that the Houſe ſhould not adjourn till Monday. Alluding to the proceedings of laſt Friday, he noticed, that the conjectures of the following day had been in contradiction to all the "conjectures and probabilities" of Miniſters; and thought his preſent motion warranted by the hourly expectation of important intelligence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer oppoſed the object of the motion, and thought Lord G. had been ill-adviſed with reſpect to it: as to its form, it was quite unparliamentary. He peremptorily denied the aſſertion reſpecting the intelligence of Saturday contradicting the conjectures of Miniſters; but admitted that his opinion of Lord Whitworth having left Paris originated from the application made by General Andreoſſi for paſſports. During the week, new occurrences had taken place to cauſe delay; but he begged to abſtain from any explanation on the ſubject. As to the motion, "he was convinced that there was no probability of any arrival in the courſe of Saturday which *would enable Miniſters to make a formal communication.*" He ſhould therefore oppoſe it.

Mr. Canning obſerved, that the Miniſter had not ſtated, with ſufficient preciſion, what was the nature of the intelligence on which he would found his long-promiſed communication.

The Chancellor, in reply, obſerved, that a communication from the Throne to Parliament can be founded on only one of two circumſtances—the ſatisfactory ſettlement of the pending differences between the two countries on the one hand, or, on the other, the actual arrival of Lord Whitworth in London.

Mr. Grey oppoſed the delay, on the ground that the intelligence might arrive to-night or to-morrow. He obſerved, that ſeveral Members knew of the ſtoppage of Lord Whitworth while Miniſters were in total ignorance of the circumſtance; and thought it too much to keep the Nation ſo long in a ſtate of ſuſpence.

After ſome further converſation, Lord Gower withdrew his motion.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented a Meſſage from his Majeſty, informing them of the unſucceſsful termination of the diſcuſſions, &c. *; was ordered to be taken into conſideration on Monday next.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

In a Committee on the ſubject of the Meſſage relative to Mercantile Tranſactions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, it was propoſed to make conſiderable alterations in the rates of duties. Thoſe on wine would be augmented 30s. per pipe on its importation in London and all the ports in the kingdom; the duty on ſkins and furs would be increaſed, as well as thoſe on

* See the Declaration, p. 390.

wood

wood uſed in ſhipping, and chymical oils prepared from ſpices. A duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*, would be laid on diamonds, &c. while the duties on un-manufactured goods from India would be reduced from 45 to 20 per cent.; on manufactured from 61 to 50 per cent. On China wares, from 109 to 50; and on India linens and cottons, from 125 to 50. The duty on Eaſt India ſugar would be raiſed 2s. per hogſhead, and on various articles in the ſchedule would be laid a duty of 20 per cent.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

A proſecution was ordered againſt Alexander Daviſon, Eſq. of St. James's Square, for bribery and corruption at the Ilcheſter Election.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Mr. Grey moved for a variety of papers which he conceived neceſſary to ſupport the aſſertions contained in his Majeſty's Declaration, of the hoſtile intentions of France againſt this country: referring to the alledged violence offered to his Majeſty's veſſels; to the appointment of Commercial French Agents; to the want of the date of the intercepted inſtruction to Fauvelet; and other points: he required the production of the repreſentations made by our Government on theſe ſubjects, and of the anſwers given; as likewiſe the ſubſtance of the information on which the Declaration in the King's Meſſage of the 8th March was founded, that there were extraordinary preparations making in the ports of France and Holland; the aſſertion being moſt decidedly contradicted by France.

Lord Hawkeſbury obſerved, that the uncontradicted aſſertion of Lord Whitworth, that Britiſh veſſels and property had been ſubject to unjuſtifiable violence in France, was ample evidence of the fact. With regard to the French Commercial Agents, they were withdrawn on repreſentation being made that their appointment could only be warranted by a Commercial Treaty; and as to any further information reſpecting the armaments in the enemy's ports, it could not be rendered without deſtroying uſeful channels of intelligence; his Lordſhip, however, profeſſed his willingneſs to furniſh all papers reſpecting the Cape of Good Hope, and in fact every other which might be neceſſary to explain the views and conduct of Miniſters, provided only that ſuch production was not attended with injury to the public ſervice. His Lordſhip mentioned a recent communication of the American Miniſter, that France had ceded Louiſiana to America, in lieu of the debt ſhe owed her.

Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Windham, and Dr. Lawrence, ſupported Mr. Grey's motion for Papers.—Lord Caſtlereagh, Mr. Addington, the Secretary at War, and Mr. W. Grant, oppoſed it generally, without reſiſting the production of ſome of them; and on a diviſion, that for the papers on the armaments was negatived, and the others agreed to.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

Mr. Pitt took the oaths and his ſeat.

A new writ was ordered for Nottingham, in the room of J. Birch, Eſq.

The Eveſham Committee reported, that the ſitting Members were duly elected.

The Secretary at War, in alluſion to the Bill for equipping, &c. the Militia, obſerved, that its principal object would be to complete the county *quotas*, in ſome of which conſiderable deficiencies prevailed. He mentioned ſeveral other points of a ſubordinate nature, and afterwards obtained leave to bring in the bill.

STATE PAPERS.

Lord Hawkeſbury preſented the papers moved for by Mr. Grey, to which was added a diſpatch relative to the aggreſſion of the French, brought forward by command of his Majeſty.

Mr. Grey wiſhed to have them printed, and thought it highly important that the Houſe ſhould know the verbal communications between the different Miniſters. By the method that had been purſued, a great reſponſibility reſted upon Miniſters; as it might appear that what was agitated on this ſide of the water, was totally different from that on the other.

Lord Hawkeſbury thought there were no grounds for ſuch a proceeding, and that it could not be complied with. He denied that any direct negociations had been carried on between himſelf and Andreoſſi.

Mr. Sheridan thought ſufficient time had not been given to conſider the papers, and wiſhed the debate to be poſtponed till Wednesday.

On a queſtion from Earl Temple, as to the reaſons for Mr. Talbot and Mr. Portalis remaining in the reſpective countries,

Lord Hawkeſbury clearly ſtated, that they did not remain there in any public capacity; and on being aſked by Mr. Grey, Whether a counter projet had been preſented? he ſaid that Lord Whitworth, while on his journey, received a propoſition, "*that this country ſhould retain Malta for the term propoſed, provided France poſſeſſed Otranto and Tarentum* for the ſame period."

Much farther converſation enſued on the ſame heads, during which Mr. Sheridan remarked, that either the nation was trifled with by Miniſters, or inſulted by France.

General Gaſcoyne moved for certain papers, dated previous to the ſigning of the Treaty: they principally related to the remonſtrances of the Malteſe Deputies.

Some papers relative to the Weſt India Iſlands were granted, and the reſt of the motion negatived.

LIBERTY OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

*** The following Abſtracts we make from the late Official Correſpondence between the Britiſh Government and that of France; as Articles of peculiar Intereſt.

No. VII. is a Letter from Mr. Merry, dated Paris, June 4, 1802, to Lord Hawkeſbury, detailing a converſation with M. Talleyrand, in which the latter expreſſed the wiſhes of the Chief Conſul, that the French Princes, Biſhops, and adherents, ſhould be removed out of the Britiſh Dominions.—No. VIII. Lord Hawkeſbury's anſwer (10th June) diſclaims any deſign, on the part of his Majeſty, to engage in or countenance any projects that might be hoſtile to the Government of France; but while the Foreigners alluded to continued "to hold a conduct conformable to the Laws of this Country, and ſhall abſtain from all acts which may be hoſtile to the Governments of any Country with which his Majeſty may be at Peace, his Majeſty would feel it inconſiſtent with his dignity, with his honour, and with the common laws of hoſpitality, to deprive them of that protection which individuals reſident in his dominions can only forfeit by their own miſconduct."—No. IX. Mr. Merry (June 19) mentions having reported this Note to M. Talleyrand, and had been required to repeat the wiſhes of the Chief Conſul, who required, he ſaid, no more than the Britiſh Government had formerly ſolicited from France in the caſe of the Pretender.—No. X. A Letter from M. Otto (25th July), officially demanding the puniſhment of M. Peltier, for a Libel againſt the French Government, and alſo the attention of his Majeſty's Government to prevent the calumnies of the Courier de Londres, Cobbet, and other writers, calculated to diſturb the harmony which ſubſiſts between the two Governments.—No. XI. Lord Hawkeſbury (July 28), in reply to the foregoing, obſerves, that "the calumnies to which his Majeſty's Government, and many of the beſt ſubjects in this Country, are frequently expoſed in the Public Prints, muſt neceſſarily convince a Foreign Government of the difficulties which exiſt in a government like that of Great Britain, in preventing the abuſe which is often unavoidably attendant on the greateſt of all political benefits;" but that he had referred the Number of Peltier to the Attorney-General for his opinion, as to how far it was within the operation of the Law for the puniſhment of Libellers.—No. XII. M. Otto (Auguſt 17), after mentioning that he had communicated the above to his Government, is directed to obſerve, that the particular Laws and Conſtitution of Great Britain are ſubordinate to the general principles of the Law of Nations, which ſupercede the Laws of each individual State. If it be a right in England to allow the moſt extenſive liberty to the Preſs, it is a public right of poliſhed Nations, and the bounden duty of Governments, to prevent, repreſs, and puniſh, every attack which might by thoſe means be made againſt the rights, the intereſts, and the honour of Foreign Powers. He obſerves, that the Papers circulated by Georges, and the former Biſhops of France, were deſigned to excite reſiſtance to the Concordate, and hoſtility to the conſtituted Authorities of the Republic. He notices Meetings and Plots for like objects in Jerſey, and concludes with requiring,

requiring, that Government will put a ſtop to the unbecoming and ſeditious Writings with which the Engliſh Publications are filled; that the Individuals mentioned in his (M. Otto's) Letter of the 23d July laſt (not given) ſhall be ſent out of the Iſland of Jerſey; that the Ex-Biſhops of Arras and St. Pol de Leon, and all thoſe who like them, under the pretext of Religion, ſeek to raiſe diſturbances in the interior of France, ſhall likewiſe be ſent away; that the French Princes be recommended to retire to Warſaw; that Georges and his adherents be baniſhed to Canada, as propoſed by Lord Hawkeſbury, and that ſuch French Emigrants as perſiſt in wearing the orders and decorations belonging to the ancient Government of France ſhall be required to quit the Britiſh Empire. In recurring to the ſubject of Libels, M. Otto remarks, that although Miniſtry cannot influence the Law in regard to native writers, yet the Alien Bill poſſeſſes them of the power to remove an obnoxious Foreigner without recourſe to a Court of Juſtice, and he requires the enforcement of this Law, promiſing a perfect reciprocity on the part of the French Government.—No. XIII. Lord Hawkeſbury, in a Letter to Mr. Merry (Aug. 28), fully replies to the obſervations in the preceding Note; promiſing that a frank explanation of the line of conduct which his Majeſty had adopted, was neceſſary to prevent perpetual irritation between the two Governments. In regard to the offenſive and unwarrantable paragraphs which had appeared in the Engliſh publications, as the French Government had not only retorted, but in their Official Journal had extended, their attack upon his Majeſty's Government, they have no right to complain if their ſubſequent appeal for redreſs had failed to produce the effect that otherwiſe would have attended it; that his Majeſty cannot, and never will, in conſequence of any repreſentation or menace from a foreign Power, make any conceſſion which can be in the ſmalleſt degree dangerous to the Liberty of the Preſs, as ſecured by the Conſtitution of this Country—a liberty juſtly dear to every Britiſh ſubject. The Conſtitution admits of no previous reſtraints upon publications of any deſcription; but there exiſt Judicatures, wholly independent of the Executive Government, competent to take cognizance of Libels againſt inſtitutions and perſons, as well foreign as domeſtic, and who are bound to inflict puniſhment on delinquency. Foreigners, like natives, being ſubject to the operation of theſe laws, it would be improper to apply the proviſions of the Alien Bill, enacted for ſpecific purpoſes, to an offence amenable to the common law. Lord Hawkeſbury next refuſes the aſſertion of M. Talleyrand, that the caſe of the Pretender furniſhed a precedent for the application of France for the removal of the French Princes. In alluding to the Emigrants at Jerſey, his Lordſhip obſerves, that moſt, if not all of them, had left the Iſland. Reſpecting the Ex-biſhops, he remarks, that if the allegation made againſt them by M. Otto be proved even by any publication in vindication of their own conduct, although in reply to the Pope's Mandate, for refuſing to conform to the new eſtabliſhment, a proceeding in which they would be juſtifiable on every principle of toleration and juſtice, yet, as it would ſhew that they had availed themſelves of their ſituation in this country to excite the people of France againſt the authority of that Government, whether Civil or Eccleſiaſtical, his Majeſty would take all the means in his power to compel them to leave the Country. His Majeſty, to obviate any cauſe of jealouſy, was about to remove Georges and his adherents from his European Dominions; but Lord Hawkeſbury diſclaims the purpoſe imputed to Miniſters of tranſporting them to Canada. As to Emigrants wearing the ancient French Orders, his Lordſhip remarks, that very few perſons eligible to do ſo were in England; but were it otherwiſe, his Majeſty could not, conſiſtent with juſtice and hoſpitality, adopt the ſevere expedient recommended by M. Otto. After remarking on the irritation which muſt reſult from Notes ſimilar to the one in queſtion, his Lordſhip expreſſes the deſire of his Majeſty to maintain Peace by every conſiſtent means; "but," he adds, "the French Government muſt have formed a moſt erroneous judgment of the diſpoſition of the Britiſh Nation, and of the Character of its Government, if they have been taught to expect that any repreſentation of a Foreign Power will ever induce them to conſent to a violation of thoſe rights on which the Liberties of the People of this Country are founded."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH STATEMENT OF THE NEGOCIATION.

By the Paris Journals of the 21ſt May, we received the French Official Statement on the ſubject of the War.—The Papers conſiſt of a communication to the Senate of a Note ſent by Talleyrand to Lord Whitworth on the 13th, together with the Meſſage of Bonaparte to the three Aſſemblies, on the ſubject of his Lordſhip's departure: they occupy ſix ſheets of the Moniteur, and are principally compoſed of the diſcuſſions antecedent to the Treaty of Amiens. The note of Talleyrand mentions the aſtoniſhment excited in France by the King's Meſſage, and denies that any formidable armaments exiſted in the ports of the Republic. The anſwer of Lord Hawkeſbury on the 15th March, to a demand for an explanation, is termed vague, aggreſſive, and abſolute; while that of the French Miniſter on the 29th of March, was as pacific as it was moderate.—A view is then progreſſively taken of the different points in diſpute, and the correſpondence which they occaſioned; the reſult of which is, that all the demands of our Miniſtry for "ſatisfaction," &c. are conſidered by the French Government to be vague, equivocal, and to have excited the utmoſt ſurpriſe; while we are accuſed of a premeditated intention to violate the Treaty of Amiens.—Much praiſe is beſtowed upon Lord W. for his moderate ſentiments and proceedings; but it is inſiſted, that for ſix weeks after the King's Meſſage, announcing the dependance of an important negociation, nothing of the kind had even commenced. The projects preſented by Lord W. relative to Malta, are noticed in their turn, as well as the anſwers returned to them; but it is aſſerted, that the French Government thought the conduct of the Emigrants unworthy of their notice. Much argument is uſed to ſhew, that by a compliance with the wiſhes of England, France would be degraded and debaſed; and the moſt extravagant ideas are generated as to the ſacrifices which might hereafter be demanded by the former, if the latter were to be weak enough to grant what is at preſent required. The Firſt Conſul, however, it is added, was not to be provoked into a war, becauſe he knows its evils better than any man in exiſtence; though the baſis of the Britiſh ultimatum preſented a ſeries of pretenſions, always increaſing in proportion to the moderation of the French Government. This Paper concludes with expreſſing the determination of the latter never to acquieſce in England having the right to violate any point of a Treaty into which ſhe has entered; and that as the Engliſh Government has given the ſignal for war, it only remains for the Republic to confide in the juſtice of its cauſe and the God of Battles.—To this is added the following Meſſage from Bonaparte to the Senate, the Legiſlative Body, and the Tribunate:—

"St. Cloud, *May* 20.—The Engliſh Ambaſſador has been recalled: forced by this circumſtance, the Ambaſſador of the Republic has quitted a Country where he could no longer hear the words of Peace.—In this deciſive moment, the Government places before your eyes, it will place before the eyes of France and of Europe, its firſt relations with the Britiſh Miniſtry; new diſcuſſions, which ſeem to end with an abſolute rupture.—The preſent age and poſterity will ſee all that it has done, to put an end to the calamities of War; with what moderation, with what patience it has laboured to prevent its return.—Nothing could interrupt the courſe of the projects formed to re-kindle diſcord between the two Nations. The Treaty of Amiens was negociated in the midſt of the clamours of a Party hoſtile to Peace. Hardly concluded, it became an object of bitter cenſure; it was repreſented as fatal to England, becauſe it was not diſgraceful to France. Speedily inquietudes were ſpread, dangers were pretended, on which the neceſſity of ſuch a ſtate of Peace was eſtabliſhed, as was a permanent ſignal for new hoſtilities. Thoſe wicked wretches were kept in reſerve, and paid, who had torn in pieces the boſom of their Country, and who are deſtined to tear it again. Vain calculations of hatred! It is no longer that France, divided by factions, and agitated by ſtorms; it is France reſtored to internal tranquillity, regenerated

rated in its Adminiſtration and its Laws, ready to fall with all its might upon any Foreigner who ſhall dare to attack it, and to connect himſelf with thoſe Brigands whom an atrocious policy ſhall vomit again upon its ſoil to organize pillage and aſſaſſination.—At length an unexpected Meſſage alarmed all England with imaginary armaments in France and Batavia, which aſſumed that important diſcuſſions divided the two Governments, while no ſuch diſcuſſion was known to the French Government.—Forthwith formidable Armaments appeared on the Coaſts and in the Ports of Great Britain; the ſea is covered with ſhips of war; and it is in the midſt of this preparation that the Cabinet of London demands of France the abrogation of a fundamental Article of the Treaty of Amiens.—They want, they ſay, new Guarantees, and they forget the ſacredneſs of Treaties, the execution of which is the firſt of Guarantees that Nations can give one another.—France has in vain invoked plighted faith; in vain has ſhe urged the forms received among Nations; in vain has ſhe conſented to ſhut her eyes upon the actual inexecution of the Article of the Treaty of Amiens, which England pretends to free herſelf from; in vain has ſhe wiſhed to delay taking a definitive part, till the moment that Spain and Batavia, the other two Contracting Parties, had manifeſted their will; and laſtly, in vain has ſhe propoſed to call in the mediation of the Powers who had been requeſted to guarantee, and who have, in effect, guaranteed the ſtipulation, the abrogation of which has been demanded. All theſe propoſitions have been rejected, and the demands of England are become more imperious and more abſolute.—It was not in the principles of Government to bend under the menace; it was not in its power to bow the majeſty of the French people under laws which were preſcribed to it with forms ſo haughty and ſo new. If it had done it, it would have conſecrated to England the right to annul, by its ſole will, all the ſtipulations by which it was bound towards France. It would have authorized her to exact from France new Guarantees at the leaſt alarm which ſhe might feign; and from thence two new principles would be placed in the public law of Great Britain, by the ſide of that by which ſhe has cut off other Nations from the common ſovereignty of the ſeas, and ſubjected to her laws and regulations the independance of their flags.—The Government confined itſelf within the line which principle and duty traced out for it. The Negociations are interrupted, and we are ready to fight if we are attacked.—At leaſt we ſhall fight to maintain the faith of Treaties, and for the honour of the French name.—If we had given way to a vain terror, we ſhould ſoon have had to fight to repel new pretenſions, but we ſhould have fought diſhonoured by this firſt inſtance of our weakneſs, degraded in our own eyes, and lowered in the eyes of an enemy, who would ſome day or another have made us ſink under their unjuſt pretenſions.—The Nation will reſt confident in the ſentiment of its ſtrength, whatever wounds the enemy may inflict in parts where we can neither prevent them, nor reach them. The reſult of this conteſt will be ſuch as we have a right to expect from the juſtice of our cauſe, and from the courage of our Warriors."

(Signed) "BONAPARTE, Firſt Conſul.

(Counterſigned) "H. B. MARET, Secretary of State."

Several Speeches took place on this Meſſage in the Legiſlative Body on the 20th; but they bore no reſemblance to an Engliſh Debate, the ſpeakers being all of the ſame ſentiment, and attributing the rupture entirely to the bad faith, jealouſy, and ambition of the Britiſh Nation.—The Papers tranſmitted by the Government were referred to the examination of a Special Committee.

PARIS, *May* 25.—The Maritime Prefect of Breſt having announced the capture of two veſſels by the Engliſh, in the bay of Andierne, it is in conſequence decreed as follows:

Art. I. It is preſcribed to every Commander of a Squadron or Diviſion of Republican ſhips to attack all thoſe of the King of England and his ſubjects, and to bring them into the ports of the Republic.

II. Commiſſions ſhall be delivered to the owners of French privateers, conformably to the exiſting laws and regulations.

III. All the Engliſh enrolled in the Militia, between the age of 18 and 60, or who hold commiſſions from his Britannic Majeſty, now in France, ſhall

be immediately conſtituted priſoners of war, to anſwer for the Citizens of the Republic, who may have been detained and made priſoners by the veſſels or ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, before the Declaration of War.

It is with reluctance that the Government of the Republic has ſeen itſelf compelled, in order to make repriſals, *to declare priſoners of war all the Engliſh who are in the French territory.*—It will leave to England the taſk of commencing every thing that is illiberal; but the French people are bound to act towards England as England acts with reſpect to France.

In an *Arreté* lately publiſhed by the French Government, for the encouragement of privateers, the following advantages are held out:—A reward of 40 francs is offered for each priſoner taken on board a merchantman; for each priſoner taken on board armed trading veſſels, 45 francs, beſides 110 francs for each gun, from 4 pounders to 12, and 160 for each above 12lb. calibre.—On taking enemies privateers, and ſmall veſſels belonging to Government, it is propoſed to give 160 francs for each gun, from 4 to 12 pounders; 240 for each of thoſe above 12 pounders, and 50 for each priſoner.—On taking ſhips of the line, frigates, and ſloops of war, the following rewards are held out: 240 francs for each gun, from 4 to 12lb. calibre; 360 for each above 12lb. and 60 francs for each priſoner brought into port.

HANOVER, *May* 28.—A Proclamation is juſt publiſhed, ſtating that the differences between the Crown of England and France are of ſuch a nature, that they concern only the former, and can in no ways relate to his Majeſty as Elector, and a State of the Germanic Empire. His Majeſty, in that particular quality, abides by the Treaty of Luneville, and has a right to expect that that Treaty will procure perfect ſafety for his Germanic States, in a war foreign to the Empire.—The preparations he has made are therefore ſtrictly defenſive, and his Majeſty, in his quality of Elector, will take no part in the war.

PARIS, *June* 4.—General Mortier has left Coverden; and on the 28th ult. the Hanoverian battalion evacuated Oſnaburgh.—Gen. M. has replied to the King's Proclamation by the following Addreſs to the inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover:—

"HANOVERIANS——A French army enters your territory, not for the purpoſe of ſpreading conſternation amidſt your fields, but to withdraw the portion of the Continent which you inhabit from a Government inimical to the repoſe of Europe, and which makes it its glory to trample under foot all the principles of the law of nations and civilized ſtates.—The Firſt Conſul, faithful to the ſentiments of moderation and humanity, which diſtinguiſh him no leſs eminently than his political and military virtues—the Firſt Conſul has in vain exhauſted all the means of conciliation, in order to prevent rupture.—The King of England, forſwearing his moſt ſacred engagements, has falſified his ſignature, by refuſing to evacuate Malta, to which he was bonnd by the Treaty of Amiens. He has given the ſignal of hoſtilities; and hence he alone remains reſponſible before God and man for the calamities which the ſcourge of war may inflict on the ſtates ſubject to his dominion.—I am informed that Proclamations, dictated by the blindeſt fury, have been addreſſed to you, to engage you in a ſtruggle which ought to be foreign to you. Abſtain from an aggreſſion as abſurd as uſeleſs; and of which you alone would become the victims.—Hanoverians, I promiſe you ſecurity and protection, if, conſulting your real intereſts, you ſeparate your cauſe from that of a Sovereign, who, in breaking all the ties of good faith, has thereby even ſet you far from that attachment which you might have thought it your duty to entertain for him.—The ſtricteſt diſcipline ſhall be preſerved among the troops under my command. Your perſons and your property ſhall be reſpected; but in return, I demand, on your part, ſuch proceedings as I have a right to expect from a peaceable people. E. MORTIER."

At a dinner given by the Military Members of the Conſervative Senate, Tribunate, and Legiſlative Body, on the 30th ult. the following toaſts were drunk,—"Bonaparte the Great."—"Harmony among the great Powers and among all Frenchmen."—"The Governments friendly to Peace."—"The Liberty of the Seas."—"The Armies of the Republic," and "The Hero who ſhall firſt land upon the territory of a people who are the violators of treaties."

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The *Publiciſte* announces the death of the King of Etruria. The Queen has been declared Regent.

PARIS, *June* 9.—The Miniſter at War has received diſpatches from General Mortier, announcing the capture of the Electorate of Hanover. From theſe it appears, that on the 31ſt ult. the French army arrived before Wechte; when diſpoſitions were made for attacking General Hammerſtein, who was ſtationed at Diepholtz, with the Hanoverian advanced guard. On the 1ſt inſtant, the French advanced guard, under General Drouet, had a ſmart ſkirmiſh with the rear guard of the enemy, near Bauven: on the 2d, the French army having united, an attack took place near Berſten, and after a warm cannonade, the French Huſſars broke the line of the Hanoverian dragoons, and were purſuing them, when the Regency of Hanover appeared before General Mortier, and after a long diſcuſſion, ſigned a Convention, of which the following is the ſubſtance:—

Hanover ſhall be occupied by the French army, as well as the forts dependent on it.—The Hanoverian troops ſhall retire behind the Elbe; they ſhall engage on their parole of honour not to commit any hoſtilities ſo long as the war ſhall continue between France and England. They ſhall not be releaſed from this oath until after they have been exchanged againſt an equal number of French priſoners, who may be at the diſpoſal of England.—The Hanoverian army ſhall retire with the honours of war; the regiments ſhall take with them their field-pieces.—The artillery, powder, arms, and ammunition of every deſcription, ſhall be placed at the diſpoſal of the French army; as ſhall all the effects belonging to the King of England.—All public monies ſhall be ſequeſtered, but that of the Univerſity ſhall be appropriated to its original deſtination.—Every Engliſh ſoldier, or agent whatſoever, in the pay of England, ſhall be arreſted, and ſent into France.—The Commander in Chief reſerves to himſelf the power of making in the Government, and Authorities conſtituted by the Elector, ſuch changes as he ſhall think proper.—All the French cavalry ſhall be remounted at the expence of Hanover; the Electorate ſhall alſo provide for the pay, clothing, and food of the French army.—The worſhip of the different religions ſhall be maintained on the preſent footing.—All perſons, and all the property and families of Hanoverian officers, ſhall be under the ſafeguard of French honour.—All the revenues of the country, as well as the Electoral domains and the public contributions, ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the French Government.—The Commander in Chief ſhall levy on the Electorate ſuch contribution as he ſhall think neceſſary.—The preceding Articles ſhall not prejudice the ſtipulations which may be agreed upon in favour of the Electorate, between the Firſt Conſul and any Mediating Power.

The French army found at Nieubourg 14,000 muſkets, and a quantity of artillery: and they were informed that the magazines of Hanover contained 100,000 muſkets, and 1000 cannon.

PARIS, *June* 15.—After a dinner given by the Generals on Wedneſday, the following Addreſs was drawn up, and inſerted in the Paris Papers.

"*To Bonaparte the Great, the underſigned Soldiers, Members of the Senate, the Legiſlative Body, and the Tribunate.*

"General, we are about to aſk a favour, which you will not refuſe to our zeal and our affection.—Without deſiring to pry into the ſecrets of your wiſdom, in which we ſhall have always a full and entire confidence; and only, if ſuch be the order of your deſigns; and, in caſe that you ſhall not have diſpoſed of us otherwiſe, we entreat you to admit us on board the veſſel which is to carry you to England; and, with you, the vengeance and the deſtiny of the people of France."

Signed by KELLERMAN, and about 40 other Generals.

Bonaparte has ſent circular orders to the Clergy of the Republic to put up prayers for the benediction of Heaven on the enterpriſes of the French.

BREMEN, *June* 5.—Yeſterday evening a French General Officer entered this city, and, waiting on the Chief Burgomaſter, deſired that all Engliſh property ſhould be ſeized; and that all Engliſh ſailors at this place ſhould be put under arreſt. As ſoon as his demand was made, he returned to General Mortier.

The Senate of Bremen, in reply to the requiſition of the French General, that they would confiſcate all Britiſh property, and impriſon the ſubjects of

his

his Majeſty, begged to decline the execution of a meaſure ſo inconſiſtent with their intereſt. The Republican Commander threatened himſelf to carry his wiſhes into effect.

The Engliſh have been arreſted in Piedmont as well as in France; and it is ſuppoſed will be ſubjected to like treatment in Ciſalpinia, Etruria, Liguria, &c.

A ſolemn thankſgiving was to take place throughout the Italian Republic on the 1ſt inſt. as a teſtimony of gratitude to Bonaparte, the founder.

VIENNA, *May* 23.—The Emperor has eſtabliſhed a Bank at Venice on the ſame footing of that formerly there. The Archduke Francis, ſon to the Emperor, was inoculated with the Cow-pock on the 23d of laſt month, and is perfectly recovered.

An article from Peterſburgh, of the 17th ult. ſays, "The Knights of St. John, in this city, lately held a Chapter, with the conſent of the Emperor: they have deputed the Commander, Montclare, and Count Raſiſti, to compliment the Grand Maſter in the name of the Grand Priory of Ruſſia, and to reſtore to him that part of the archives which was in this city. They are to proceed to the Grand Maſter wherever he is to be found.

Letters from Conſtantinople, of the 4th ult. confirm the account of the Porte having determined to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality in the war between England and France. It is alſo added, General Brune applied for permiſſion to garriſon different parts in the Levant with French troops, which the Porte abſolutely refuſed.

Amongſt the various commotions which have lately agitated the vaſt regions of Aſia, Pegue has experienced a very formidable inſurrection: A Chief of enterpriſe and talent, named Haſſan Moka, conceived the project of depoſing the reigning Prince, and, collecting a numerous army, marched towards the capital; he was, however, met by the King's troops in the plains of Bootoa, and was, after a very ſanguinary conflict, defeated. Haſſan effected his eſcape to the frontiers, where he found refuge amongſt the Chineſe inſurgents; but ſeveral thouſands of his followers were ſlain in the field, vaſt numbers were drowned in the river Menon, and ſo many fell in the purſuit, that the roads were covered for miles with their carcaſes.

Large and thriving plantations of teak have been made in Bengal; much of it is already fit for the purpoſe of ſhip building, and the cultivation of this fine timber is ſpreading over the whole province.

Diſpatches lately received from Sierra Leone give the moſt flattering accounts of that colony. A Native Chief, who had attempted to excite inſurrection, had been put to death.

A Bill lately paſſed the Senate of New York for the prevention of duelling. The principals or ſeconds in a duel are declared diſqualified, for twenty years, from holding any office of honour, profit, or confidence, or from voting at any elections, &c.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

[*Admiral Cornwallis, in a Letter, dated Dreadnought, at Sea, 24th ult. encloſes, to Sir Evan Nepean, the following*:—]

SIR, *Doris, at Sea, May* 23, 1803.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that while, in obedience to your order of the 18th inſt. cruiſing off Uſhant, in his Majeſty's ſhip Doris, under my command, I fell in with the French Republican lugger l'Affronteur, commanded by Monſ. Marce Andre Dutoya, Lieutenant de Vaiſſeau, mounting fourteen long nines, with ninety-two men. As ſhe made ſail to eſcape me, I fired a ſhot wide of her, with the hope that ſhe would then have ſhortened ſail, as I was gaining faſt upon her: as this was without effect, I fired a ſecond, which ſhe returned, and kept up a running fire till the inſtant I laid her along-ſide; nor did ſhe then give up a conteſt ſo fraught with temerity, until the Firſt Captain and eight men were killed, and fourteen wounded, one of whom is ſince dead of his wounds.

I am happy to add, that the damage on our ſide conſiſts only in one man wounded,

wounded, and a few ſhot in the hull and rigging.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

R. H. PEARSON.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Mansfield, of his Majeſty's Ship Minotaur, to Sir E. Nepean, Bart. dated at Sea, 30th May 803.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips' information, that I this evening ſaw the French Republican frigate la Francaiſe ſafe off the Dodman, agreeably to ſignal made by the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis. She was captured by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, on the 28th of May, in company with his Majeſty's ſhip Thunderer, having chaſed from the fleet, and during the chaſe was joined by the Albion, which ſhip had parted from the fleet ſome days before in thick weather. The prize proves to be the Republican French frigate la Francaiſe, from Port-au-Prince thirty-five days, Captain Jurien. She is pierced for twenty-eight twelve-pounders on her main-deck, and ſixteen nine-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecaſtle, ten of which were in her hold, and had on board one hundred and eighty-ſeven men.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

[This Gazette contains letters from Captain Wallis, of the Naiad, announcing the capture of l'Impatient, French national corvette, of 22 guns, and 80 men; from Admiral Montague, announcing the capture of a ſmall armed French privateer, having 22 men on board, by the Boadicea; and from Lieutenant Senhouſe, ſtating his having, in the Hind revenue cutter, captured la Felicite, French cutter privateer, a Dutch Weſt Indiaman, a Dutch galliot, and a French brig.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 18.

[*Tranſmitted by Lord Keith.*]

Immortalité, off Calais, June 14.

SIR,

I this morning, in company with the Jalouſe and Cruizer ſloops, chaſed two French gun-veſſels on ſhore, on the Eaſt part of Cape Blanc Nez, and, with the flood-tide, ordered the two ſloops to anchor, and endeavour to deſtroy, or bring them off, ſending our boats to aſſiſt in ſo doing. I am happy to inform you, that, after about an hour's firing from them and the batteries, they were ſilenced, and taken poſſeſſion of by the boats, under a heavy fire of muſquetry from the Cliffs, by which Mr. Charles Adams, Mate of the Jalouſe, has been badly wounded. The veſſels prove to be l'Inabordable ſchooner, and le Commode brig, carrying each three guns, twenty-four pounders, and one eight-pounder, and appear very fine veſſels.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. OWEN.

[*Tranſmitted by Sir J. Saumarez.*]

Elling, Guernſey Road, June 14.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that, yeſterday afternoon, Cape Frehel bearing S. S. E. five or ſix leagues, I fell in with, and, after an hour's chace, captured, the French lugger privateer l'Eſpiegle (an open boat), of St. Maloes, manned with 12 men, and armed with ſmall arms; out eighteen days, and had not taken any thing. Being ſeventeen men ſhort of complement, I judged it prudent to ſee her into port; and am concerned to ſtate that, in getting a tow-rope into her this morning, through the neglect of the man at her helm, ſhe got under the bows, and was ſunk.

I am, &c.

W. ARCHBOLD.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 20.

AN inqueſt was taken at Thorpe, on the body of J. Farrow, who with three others were driven on ſhore there in great diſtreſs. The deceaſed expired of hunger ſoon after he landed; but the others are likely to recover. It appeared that they were ſeamen belonging to the Pearl, which about a fortnight ago ſprung a leak as ſhe was going from North Shields to Copenhagen. It was ſo evident that the veſſel would founder, that the deceaſed, and the reſt of the crew, fourteen in number,

number, left the pumps, and threw over the boat, by which a hole was ſtove in her ſide. They, however, all got in, and about ten minutes after, they ſaw the veſſel ſink. They were now left to the mercy of the waves, without oars, ſails, or proviſions; and although they had ſtuffed the hole with their jackets, the boat filled ſo faſt, that they were engaged night and day in clearing it with their hats. On the third day ten of the men died of famine and fatigue; and thoſe that ſurvived were ſo ravenous, that they ſubſiſted on parts of their dead comrades. The unfortunate ſurvivors had been five days in this dreadful ſituation, when the boat drifted aſhore.

The moſt important captures of the laſt week, are two French Weſt-Indiamen, prizes to the Nemeſis; one worth 30,000l. prize to the Thunderer; another heavily laden, taken by the Sirius; a French brig with wine, worth 10,000l. taken by a privateer from Liverpool; and a French brig and ſchooner, captured off Calais by the Jalouſe and Cruizer.—The crews of the prizes eſcaped and landed at Calais, where they were immediately impriſoned.

A letter of the 2d of April, from Cape Francois, ſtates, that the bloodhounds imported from Cuba have ſpread great terror among the Negroes. Several black priſoners who would have expiated their guilt on the gallows, have been turned naked into the plains, and torn to pieces by thoſe dogs A number of the Chief Officers of the Brigands lately held a conference, by a flag of truce, with the Commanding Officers of Cape Francois. The report prevailed that they offered to lay down their arms and return to the plantations, provided they might be treated as hirelings, and not ſlaves.

26. In the Common Pleas, an action was brought by Mr. Turner, to recover 1000*l.* of Mr. Eyles, the keeper of the Fleet Priſon, for allowing the eſcape of Johnſon, the ſmuggler, whom Mr. T. had confined for a debt to the above amount. After a long hearing, in the courſe of which it appeared no blame or negligence was due to Mr. Eyles, the plaintiff was non-ſuited.

At the Old Bailey Mr. J. Grant was tried for ſhooting at G. Townſhend, eſq. in Cleveland-row. Mr. T. was the guardian of the daughter of Lord Dudley and Ward; and Mr. G., who had failed as a merchant, conceived an affection for her: the guardian, however, having refuſed his conſent, became the object of the priſoner's revenge. Many gentlemen endeavoured to prove the priſoner inſane; but the Jury found him guilty. *Death.*

27. W. Wells, a butcher at Cowcroſs, was capitally convicted for ſtealing five ſheep from Smithfield on the 6th inſt.

M. Peltier, not having been called up to receive judgment during the late term, has become diſcharged from the conſequences of his conviction.

Arrived at Portſmouth the Diomede, Admiral Sir R. Curtis, Jupiter, Braave, and Hindoſtan, from the Cape of Good Hope, together with the Suffolk and Favourite, laden with ſtores from the ſame place. This ſquadron had the good fortune to capture the Re-union, a homeward-bound French Eaſt Indiaman, burthen 800 tons, and valued at 100,000l. Several more might have been taken had they ſooner known of the commencement of hoſtilities.

A letter from Algiers, dated April 25, ſays, Mr. Falcon, the Britiſh Conſul, has been expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. An Officer of the Regency and a party of guards ſummoned him to open his houſe; the domeſtics fled; the houſe was broke open; and two Turkiſh women found in it were condemned to receive each 500 blows with a ſtick. One of the ſlaves having made a confeſſion which criminated the Conſul and his Secretary, they were both ſeized, ſent on board a veſſel, and compelled immediately to put to ſea.

28. Saturday evening a perſon offered for ſale ſome wearing apparel, to a publican, at Lord's Budge, Norfolk, when ſuſpicion ariſing of their having been ſtolen, he was detained; but on Sunday evening he made his eſcape. On Monday the perſon to whom he had offered the goods met him on the banks of the Ouſe, near Downham Bridge, on which he plunged into the river, and ſwam nearly to the middle, but deſpairing to reach the oppoſite bank, he returned, ſurrendered himſelf, and confeſſed a burglary in Lincolnſhire.

30. Many captures were made by our cruizers, &c. during laſt week: among the moſt important are—a rich ſhip from Surinam, by Lord Nelſon; a valuable merchantman by Sir S. Smith;

another Surinam ſhip, by the Diamond; and a French Eaſt Indiaman by the Pigmy.

31. In the Court of King's Bench, Lord Duncan brought an action againſt Sir A. Mitchell, to recover his ſhare of prize-money as Commander in Chief of the expedition to Holland, in 1798. The defendant, however, having the right, by proclamation, to diſtribute the profits of thoſe captures, the plaintiff was non-ſuited.—A ſimilar action followed, in which Sir H. Parker was plaintiff, and Captain Corke defendant, which was attended with the ſame reſult.

JUNE 2. A verdict of 700l. damages was given againſt Mr. Dickie, ſtationer, in the Strand, for defamatory reflections on the character of Governor Aris, of Coldbath-fields.

The ſame day an action was brought againſt a Mr. Shipley, for having received a bribe at the time of the election, from Mr. Martin, one of the candidates for Durham. He was convicted in the penalty of 500l.

The Knights' Fete at Ranelagh was one of the moſt ſplendid entertainments ever given in this country:—there were preſent 2500 of the firſt characters in the kingdom. The ſupper conſiſted of the choiceſt delicacies of the ſeaſon; amongſt other rarities, there were cherries at a guinea a pound, and 900 quarts of peas at 14s. per quart. A Dramatic Piece was got up for the purpoſe, by Meſſrs. Fawcett and Byrne.—None but Court dreſſes and regimentals were admitted; and thoſe of the Ladies were new and ſplendid in the extreme. The expence was 7,000l.

4. Mr. Tierney has been appointed Treaſurer of the Navy.—On Thurſday he kiſſed hands on the appointment, and was ſworn of the Privy Council.

6. A veſſel from Jamaica arrived off Dover this day, and brought the following particulars relative to St. Domingo; ſhe left Jamaica the beginning of April, at which time the accounts were very unfavourable to the French: the Blacks were very ſtrong, well ſupplied with arms and ammunition, and kept the French troops from advancing. The French men of war are coming home, it is reported, ſingly, with part of their guns diſmounted, in order to ſtow cargoes. Since the treacherous conduct of the French to Touſſaint, the Blacks have refuſed all offers of ſettling the diſpute, and are determined to periſh rather than ſubmit. They are reported to be between 80 and 90,000 ſtrong. French frigates are kept continually cruizing off the Cape, to intercept the ſupplies of arms and ammunition, which, however, they are conſtantly receiving.

In conſequence of the diſſentions among the Commiſſioners at Trinidad, orders have, it is ſaid, been ſent to recall General Picton and Colonel Fullarton.

A French brig, called le Vigilant, from Port-au-Prince, has been captured and ſent into Falmouth by the Reſolution. She is laden with ſugar and coffee, being the whole produce of the iſland, and had been 55 days on her paſſage. The Captain reports that, juſt before he ſailed, the French ſhip la Virginie, Capt. le Noir, arrived there from Havre, having on board ſeveral ladies, as paſſengers, when ſhe was boarded by the Blacks, who murdered the Captain and crew, and ſent the women into the country; and after every thing had been taken from the veſſel, it was burnt. The French ſhips of war were waiting for inſtructions from France at the time the Vigilant ſailed, and about twelve ſail were lying at Port-au-Prince. The iſland was very healthy; the Blacks were ſuppoſed to be 80,000 ſtrong, and ſcarcely a night paſſed without the commiſſion of ſome outrage.

The thunder-ſtorm which occurred this afternoon, did conſiderable damage.—Several houſes were greatly injured, and many perſons ſtruck down while walking in the ſtreets. A public-houſe, at the corner of Abingdon-ſtreet, received great damage by a thunder-bolt, and every piece of iron in the ſtructure was reduced to the ſmalleſt particles. The houſe of Sir F. Whitworth, in Bruton-ſtreet, was injured in a ſimilar way:—the wire of the door-bell was completely deſtroyed, all the leaden pipes were melted, the wainſcot burnt, and a great coat which hung in the kitchen was entirely conſumed. The damage was conſiderable in other parts of the town, and in the fields much injury was done among the cattle.

Laſt week a fire broke out at a farm at Higham Hall, Suffolk, which deſtroyed as many outhouſes and buildings as covered an acre of ground. The family of Mr. Carnell, the owner,

were with difficulty ſaved; but a horſe and calf periſhed. So brutal were the ſpectators at this ſcene, that they not only plundered the ſufferers, but actually feaſted on the fleſh of the half-conſumed calf.

8. The following malefactors were executed at the Old Bailey; viz. A. Nicholas, in the employ of the General Poſt Office, for ſecreting a letter, and ſtealing Bank-notes; P. Gregory, for forging Bank-notes; and R. Smith, alias Gordon, for robbing ſeveral Hackney coachmen.

A fine boy, five years of age, ſon to Mr. Watſon, of Downham-market, Norfolk, was laſt week poiſoned by giving him a quantity of laudanum, which was ſold through miſtake for another medicine. An infant, his brother, to whom a leſs quantity was given, was fortunately ſaved by the timely aſſiſtance of the faculty.

A few days ago, as three women and a girl were travelling in a cart from Wiſbeck to Gedney-hill fair, in aſcending the ſteep hill, near the former place, the horſe's ſtrength failed, and the cart backed rapidly to the bottom of the hill into the river Nen, where two of the women were drowned; the third was fortunately ſaved by the exertions of a perſon paſſing by.

13. We have again the pleaſure to announce, that the number of captures made during the week is almoſt incredible; in two days upwards of 40 ſail were brought into Plymouth alone; amongſt others are a French frigate, la Penſee, of 44 guns, from St. Domingo; two French Weſt Indiamen, prizes to the Naiad; a large Swediſh ſhip with French property, worth 60,000l. detained by the Dolphin; and le Chaſſeur de l'Orient, from the Iſle of France, deeply laden, captured by the Sirius. The Harpy has alſo run on ſhore near the Texel, a fine Dutch Eaſt Indiaman, which is totally loſt.

The Tranſport Board has the following new Commiſſioners appointed to it; viz. Captains J. Bowen, T. Hamilton, and Mr. Bouverie, who vacates his ſeat in Parliament for this appointment.

16. A deputation of the Lottery-Office-keepers waited, by appointment, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The propoſed Lottery is to conſiſt of 80,000 Tickets (with liberty to the purchaſers to convert that number into 90,000), to be drawn at three ſeparate periods, viz. in September, January, and April next. Ten days drawing in each of theſe periods.

A Council was held at Windſor, at which were preſent, the Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, and Cumberland; Lords Pelham, Weſtmoreland, Caſtlereagh, Mr. H. Addington, &c. &c. Letters of Marque and Reprizal were ſigned at this Council againſt the Batavian Republic.

17. The Dutch Ambaſſador obtained his paſſports on Wedneſday, and the next day ſet off for Holland.

The Eaſtern arm of Plymouth harbour is quite full of prizes. The total number brought into that port, to the 13th, amounted to 105.

The Armoury in the Tower is in the higheſt condition, both for the quantity and quality of ordnance ſtores of every deſcription: it contains not leſs than 500,000 ſtand of firelocks, ready to be iſſued at an hour's notice.

Johnſon, the ſmuggler, has been arreſted at Fluſhing, by order of the French Commandant. He was accuſed of being a ſpy; his papers were all ſeized, and he was ſent to priſon.

The firſt report of the Navy Abuſe Commiſſioners has been publiſhed. It relates chiefly to the conduct of the Naval Store-keepers at Jamaica in pocketing the premium on bills of Exchange, inſtead of carrying it to the credit of Government. For this miſconduct the Store-keeper was removed from the office in 1795, and ſucceeded by another, who is charged with having continued the practice of his predeceſſor. Of the extent of this depredation an idea may be formed, when it is known, that from 1793 to 1800, the public loſt, by the premiums on bills drawn on the Navy Board by the Store-keeper, not being carried to account, the ſum of 53,625l. while other nefarious practices by the ſame perſon during the above period, would have made the whole loſs amount to 134,557l. if the difference had been equal between the prices abroad and at home.—A proſecution is now pending againſt the perſon who held the place ſince 1795; and who is alſo charged with circulating falſe coin to a great amount on the Iſland.

Longevity.—There are now living in King-ſtreet, Wapping, a Swiſs woman named Arnintenger, who has attained her 97th year. Her daughter and granddaughter both live with her: the former is 77, and the latter 52. They have a dog

a dog 25 years old, and a cat that is upwards of 17.—At a public-houſe in the ſame neighbourhood, there is a parrot upwards of 70 years old; it is very feeble, and is covered with a kind of down inſtead of ordinary feathers.

Lord Newark has received the Gold Medal from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, for promoting the growth of oak timber in Nottinghamſhire.

An intelligent farmer adviſes all who ſow rape-ſeed, to intermix a ſmall portion of parſley, as an infallible *preventive of the reſp in ſheep*.—He alſo adviſes parſley to be ſown on turnip-lands at the time of hoeing. He has purſued this plan for 25 years, and never loſt a ſingle ſheep, either on rape or turnips.

Rye has been found to remain for years free from *inſects*, &c. by laying it in heaps after thrathing, without taking away the chaff, which further obviates the neceſſity of turning it, by preſerving it from humidity and fermentation. Other grain, we doubt not, may likewiſe be preſerved by mixing the chaff with it; but the experiments which have reached our knowledge, have hitherto been confined to rye.

Wild vine, or as it is ſometimes termed, hedge-plant, ſtrewed in granaries, baniſh *rats and mice*, to whom the ſmell of this wood is extremely offenſive.

A Gentleman at Cheſtea has obtained a patent for an invention, *for applying any deſcription of Paper* capable of being rendered elaſtic, to the purpoſes of *leather*, by tanning, currying, or dreſſing it in any of the various methods already known for finiſhing leather from hides or ſkins. The methods principally uſed are, by taking wool or woollen rags, either alone, or mixed with thoſe of linen, cotton, hemp, flax, or junk, the properties intended to be given being thoſe of ſtrength and elaſticity.

His Majeſty's Spaniſh flock has proved, by the experience of ten years, that *Spaniſh wool* does not degenerate in this country. It is aſcertained, that the firſt croſs of a new breed gives to the lamb half of the ram's blood; that the ſecond gives 75 per 100; the third 87½; and the fourth 93¾; at which period, if the ewes have been judiciouſly ſelected, the difference of wool between the original ſtock and the mixed breed, is ſcarcely diſcernible.

A new *ſugar* has been diſcovered in the grape, which is the baſis of wine—it is contained in the proportion of about 30 per 100 in the juice of the grape, and cryſtallizes differently from that of the ſugar cane.

A compound of platina and mercury was lately introduced to the world under the title of Palladium, or *New Silver*.—The greateſt heat of a blackſmith's fire will hardly melt it; but if touched while hot with a ſmall bit of ſulphur, it runs as eaſily as zinc. Its ſpecific gravity by hammering only 11. 3. being conſiderably leſs than the ſpecific gravity of the lighteſt of the two metals of which it is compoſed.

A caſe of *Triſmus* or *Lock-jaw*, was lately cured at the Finſbury Diſpenſary by opiate friction—for three weeks, an ounce was daily forced into the frame by this mode of cutaneous application. A chorea, or St. Vitus's dance was alſo cured by ſteel pills, in which were mixed one grain and a half of ferr. vitriol, and two of myrrh, given to the patient in doſes of three each, every ſix hours.

Hydrophobia cured by Galvaniſm.—Galvaniſm has been applied with great ſucceſs in a caſe of paralyſis of the optic nerve, or what is called a *gutta ſerena*. It has alſo cured a paralytic affection of the eye, and has effected aſtoniſhing cures in caſes of hydrophobia.—A man who had been bitten by a mad dog, and was in the laſt ſtage of canine madneſs, was taken to Profeſſor Roſſi, at Milan, who, perceiving that he could not endure the ſight of water, or even any ſhining body, prepared, in another room, a Galvanic pile of fifty pairs of zinc and ſilver plates, ſeparated by fifty diſcs of paſteboard moiſtened in a ſolution of muriate of ammonia: he then uſed ſmall ſtrips of moiſtened whited-brown paper for a conductor, on which he cauſed the naked feet of the patient to be placed, and at the moment he opened his mouth to bite, he thruſt in the end of his conducting-rod, which communicated with the other extremity of the pile.

The patient ſuffered much during this operation, which, after ſeveral ſhocks, rendered him ſo weak, that he was unable to ſtand: being then extended on the floor, he was Galvaniſed with facility, the operation producing a copious perſpiration. At two o'clock on the day ſucceeding, the proceſs was repeated, and at ſix o'clock on the following morning, the man went alone to M. Roſſi, to tell him

him he was perfectly cured, for he felt no pain; the inflammation in his throat had ſubſided, and he had entirely loſt all averſion to water and other liquids. Some time after, he again ſubmitted to the ſhock, and is now perfectly recovered.

Galvaniſm is now conſidered as a modification of electricity, which renders the fluid more active, as the ſmall flame, ſeparated by the blow-pipe, is infinitely more powerful than the large flame from which it proceeds.—Animals, which had only been ſtunned by the moſt powerful exploſions of the magic tool, were killed in leſs than three minutes by Galvaniſm, which was far from being ſtrong:—like electricity, it may do much harm by miſapplication; by its judiciouſly regulated uſe, at the moment when any accidental cauſe has ſuſpended the functions of the vital organs, may preſerve the lives of thouſands.

MARRIAGES.

GEORGE COOKE, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton, eſq.

Lord Viſcount Galway, of Scarlby Hall, Nottinghamſhire, to Mrs. Drummond,

Arthur Cayley, eſq. of Groſvenor-place, to Miſs Lucy Cayley, of Wellburn, in Yorkſhire.

Captain William Henry Diſney, to Miſs Elizabeth Watts, eldeſt daughter of Hugh Watts, eſq.

The Rev. William Penny Heckfield, to Mrs. Ford, only daughter of Solomon Fell, eſq.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, of the firſt regiment of guards, to the Hon. Louiſa Croſton, ſecond daughter of Lady Croſton.

The Hon. and Rev. W. Capell, fourth ſon of the late Earl of Eſſex, to Miſs Salter, of Rickmanſworth, Hertfordſhire.

Lord Viſcount Glerawley, to Lady Iſabella St. Lawrence, daughter of Lord Viſcount Howth.

The Rev. William Antrobus, rector of Acton, to Miſs Powles.

Captain Langford, of the Navy, to Miſs Ramſbottom, of Windſor.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 6.

AT Littlemoſs, near Aſhton, Lancaſhire, Mr. Robert Walker, well known by the appellation of "Tim Bobbin the Second."

11. At Rocheſter, Mrs. Moffatt, widow of James Moffatt, eſq.

13. The Rev. Iſaac Horſley, rector of Antingham St. Mary, and vicar of Briſton, Norfolk, aged 79.

Lately, Dr. Robert Poole Finch, prebendary of Weſtminſter.

15. Lady Hales, widow of the late Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart. of Howlets, in Kent.

John Welles, eſq. of Sandbach, Cheſhire.

16. The Rev. Dr Belward, maſter of Caius and Gonville College, Cambridge.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Heckford, aged 84, formerly of Jeſus College, Cambridge, A. B. 1742. He was for twelve years rector of Somerſham, and forty-two years vicar of Great Cornard, in Suffolk; which laſt living was held by himſelf, his father, and grandfather, 112 years.

19. The Rev. Robert Porteus, rector of Wykeham Biſhop, Eſſex, nephew to the Biſhop of London. He was of Chriſt College, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793. His wife, daughter of Mr. Butcher, of Cambridge, died at her father's the ſame day.

21. The Rev. Mr. Twells, rector of Caſton and Rockland All Saints, Norfolk, aged 62 years.

Lately, the Rev. William Thompſon, rector of Colwick and Weſt Bridgeford, Nottinghamſhire.

Lately, Admiral Thomas Pringle.

22. The Rev. Robert Tomlinſon, curate of Hambleton, Lancaſhire, aged 78.

23. At Ellell Hall, near Lancaſter, Abram Rawlinſon, eſq. aged 65, many years repreſentative in parliament for that town.

25. William

25. William Hyſlop, eſq. of Lochend, near Dumfries.

Lately, in Shoreditch pariſh, Mr. George Groſs, compoſer of church-bell-muſic, in his 60th year.

26. At Stoke, near Goſport, Richard Walmeſley, eſq. of Sholey, Lancaſhire, aged 39.

Thomas Richards, eſq. of Stoke Newington.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Rear-Admiral Scott.

At Edinburgh, Arthur Forbes, of Culloden, eſq.

The Hon. Mr. St. John, eldeſt ſon of Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke.

27. Mrs. Tatterſall, widow of the Rev. James Tatterſall, rector of St. Paul, Covent Garden.

Thomas Macguire, of Wimpole-ſtreet, eſq.

Lately, at Thorn, Herefordſhire, Henry Stone, eſq.

28. Lady Caroline Fitzroy, aged 22, ſixth daughter to the Duke of Grafton.

The Rev. John Aſtley, of Thornage, in Norfolk, brother of Sir Edward Aſtley, bart.

At Fir Grove, near Farnham, Lady Rycroft, wife of Sir Nelſon Rycroft, bart.

29. In Southampton-place, Captain Samuel Rutherfoord, ſurviving his lady only twelve days.

30. At Hardingham, in Norfolk, Sir Archibald Dickſon, bart.

31. Mrs. Jane Auſt, wife of George Auſt, eſq. of Chelſea.

Lady Gillman, wife of Sir John St. Leger Gillman, bart. and daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, bart.

At the Black Rock, near Dublin, Robert Jephſon, eſq. many years maſter of the horſe to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and author of Braganza, the Law of Lombardy, the Count of Narbonne, Julia, &c.

JUNE 1. At Hammerſmith, William Can, eſq. juſtice of peace for the county of Middleſex.

3. Lord George Murray, biſhop of St. David's, brother to the Duke of Athol, and rector of Hunton, in Kent.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. David Brymer, late fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

4. At Briſtol Hotwells, John Collow, eſq. of Stapleton, North Britain, many years collector of the cuſtoms in the iſland of St. Vincent.

At Forglen, in Scotland, the Right Hon. William Lord Banff.

Patrick Scott, eſq. of Kirklands.

5. Mr. John Cavil, Camden Town.

Miſs Curwen, eldeſt daughter of John Chriſtian Curwen, eſq.

Mrs. Farren, mother of the Counteſs of Derby.

6. Miſs Lambe, daughter of Lord Melbourne.

7. At Bridgend, in Glamorganſhire, aged 78, Mrs. Morgan, ſiſter of the late Dr. Price.

8. In the Temple, John Mackenſie, eſq. of Lenton, in Roſsſhire.

John Simpſon, eſq. of Stamford-hill.

Edward Dickenſon, eſq. of Darthill Houſe, in Warwickſhire.

9. The Right Rev. Dr. Henry Reginald Courtenay, biſhop of Exeter, rector of St. George, Hanover-ſquare. He was of Chriſt Church College, Oxford, where he took the degree of D.C.L. 16th March 1774.

Joſeph Richardſon, eſq. M. P. for Newport, Cornwall, one of the joint patentees of Drury-lane Theatre, and author of the Fugitive, a comedy, and other performances. He was buried the 12th in Egham Church-yard.

10. At Chelſea, William Lyndon, eſq. of Great Ryder-ſtreet, St. James's.

12. Mr. Charles Hurliſtone, of Kentiſh Town.

Sherland Swanſton, eſq. of Charterhouſe-ſquare.

16. Mrs. Hale, widow of General B. Hale.

18. Mrs. Pope, of Drury-lane Theatre. She was ſeized, during her performance of Deſdemona, on the 10th, with an apoplectic fit. Her maiden name was Campion, and at the age of ſeventeen ſhe made her firſt appearance on the ſtage at Dublin, in Monimia, in the Orphan, 17th February 1790. On the 13th October 1797 ſhe appeared at Covent Garden in the ſame character, and in the next year was married to Mr. Pope.

Mr. Thomas Harper, of the Strand.

19. Mrs. Mary Fuller, daughter of the late William Fuller, eſq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MAY 30, 1803. At Paſſey, near Paris, Mr. Edmund Boyd, eldeſt ſon of Walter Boyd, eſq.

APRIL 22. At St. Peterſburgh, Mrs. Roſe Didelot, of the Opera Houſe.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JUNE 1803.

Bank Stock	3pe Ct Reduc.	3 per Ct Consols	4perCt Consols	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Ann	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip	India Bonds	Exche. Bills.	Irish 5perCt	Irish Omn.	English Lott. Tick.
28 150	59¾		74¼	91¾	92	17½			57¼		183				84½		
30																	
31																	
1 148½	58		73½	94	93⅛	17⅜			56½								
2 151	58		74⅛	93		17¼					178						
3 151½	58¼		74¼		93⅛	17 5-16			56⅞								
4																	
6	57⅞		73⅝	93⅛			313-16			10⅛							
7	57⅝		73¾		92¾	17 1 16			56	10							
8	57⅞		72⅞		92¾	17⅛											
9 150¼	57⅞		73⅞		92¾	17⅛											
10 150	58		74		92¾	17 1-16			56¼								
11																	
13 150	58⅞		73⅝		92⅞	17				10							
14	57⅝		73⅛		92¼	16 15 16		¾ dif.									
15 145	57		71⅞		91½	16⅝		3¼	54⅝								
16 146	56¾		71⅝		91⅛	16 3-16		4	54⅜	9 11-16							
17 147	56⅞		72¾		91⅝	16⅝		2¾	55½								
18	56⅞		72¾		91⅝	16 11-16		2½	55¼								
20	56½		72½		91⅝	16 9-16		2¼	55⅛								
21	56⅛		72⅝		91⅝	16 9-16		2¾	55	9 15 16				2 dif.			
22	56½		72⅝		92	16⅝		2½									
23 145¾	56¼		72⅛		91⅞	16 9-16		2							82¼		
24	56½		72⅝		91⅝	16 9-16		2¼	55	9 15 16				2			

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.